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THE WESTERN SEED CO.

CATALOGUE 1917

Rec'd JAN 29 1917

Hartner's

White Tip
RADISH

May Flower
CORN

Early Bird
TOMATO

BLOOD
BEET

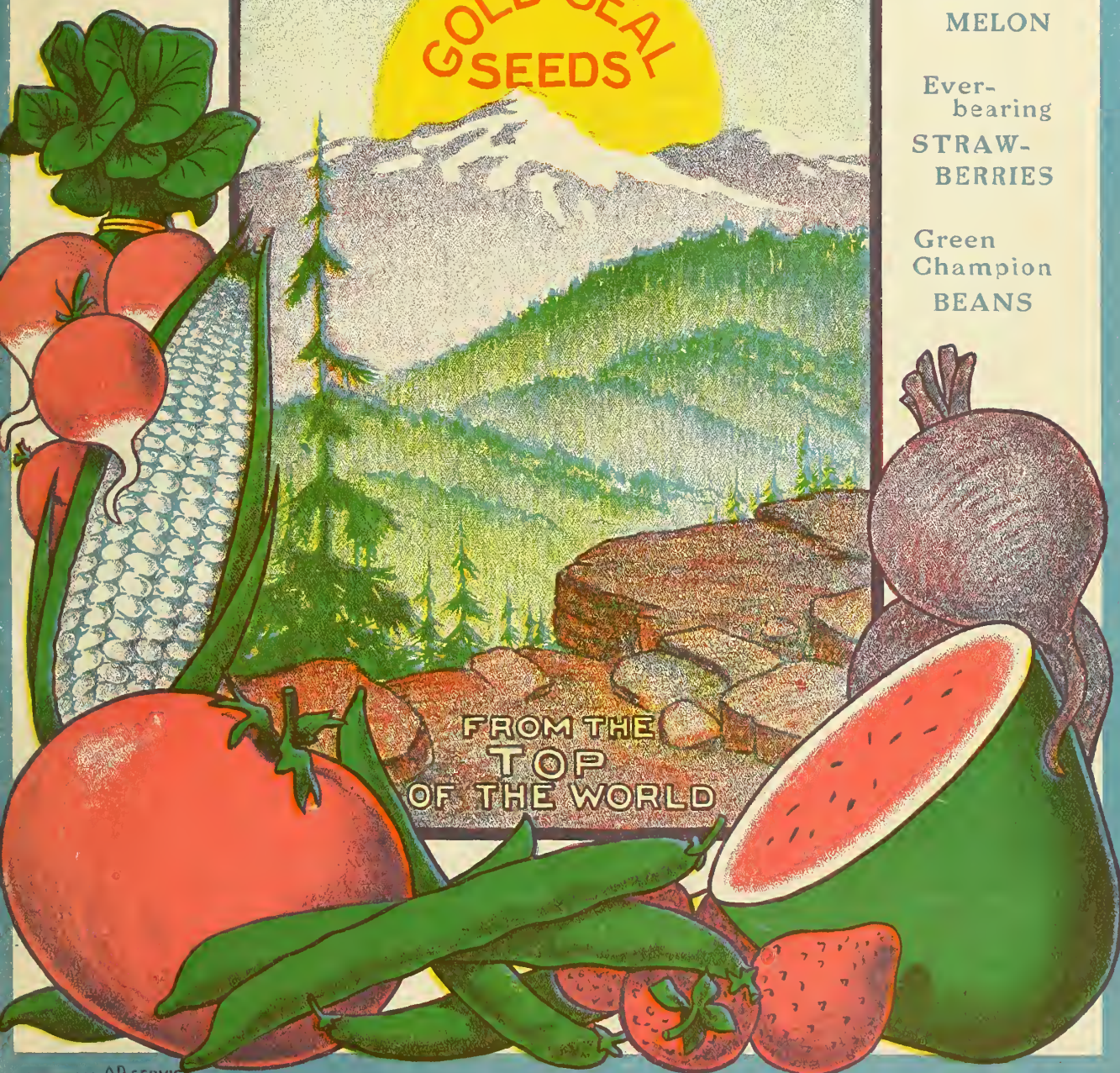
Halbert
Honey
WATER-
MELON

Ever-
bearing
STRAW-
BERRIES

Green
Champion
BEANS

GOLD SEAL
SEEDS

FROM THE
TOP
OF THE WORLD



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Our Great \$1.00 Collection

Forty Full Sized Packages, which sell at 5c each, for \$1.00
HALF PRICE

This collection of seed, which we offer at half price, includes only the best varieties of its class and represents many high-priced novelties. The only cheap item about this collection is the price. It is possible for us to sell this collection at this price for two reasons, we get them ready before the spring rush opens, when our time is less valuable; second, in making this offer, it helps us get acquainted with many new buyers.

HERE IS WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR DOLLAR!

LETTUCE GRAND RAPIDS

Lettuce, Prize Head
 Beans, Refugee Wax
BEANS, GOLDEN WAX
 Pumpkin, Large Field
PUMPKIN, SUGAR
 Cabbage, Winningstadt
 Head Lettuce, Big Boston
CARROT, CHANTENAY
 Carrot, Oxheart
CORN, EARLY EVERGREEN
 Corn, Country Gentleman
 Radish, Early Long Scarlet
 Parsley, Double Curled

PEAS, STRATAGEM

Beans, Shipper's Green Pod
 Squash, White Bush Scalloped
SQUASH, HUBBARD
 Radish, R Black Spanish
**RADISH, WHITE TIPPED SCAR-
 LET**
 Tomato, Livingston's Beauty
 Onions, Pickling
**ONIONS, YELLOW GLOBE DAN-
 VERS**
 Onions, Red Globe
 Melon, Rocky Ford Water
**MELON, ROCKY FORD CANTA-
 LOUPE**

Melon, Burrel's Gem Cantaloupe

TURNIP, SNOWBALL
 Cucumber, Improved Long Green
**CUCUMBER, EARLY WHITE
 SPINE**
 Spinach, Round or Summer
PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN
 Beets, Detroit Dark Red
 Cabbage, Short Stem Hollander
 Salsify, Sandwich Island
DWARF NASTURTIUM, MIXED
 Tall Nasturtium, Mixed
SWEET PEAS, SPENCER, MIXED
 Morning Glory

NOTICE—OR IF YOU PREFER ONLY 50c WORTH OF THE COLLECTION, WE WILL SEND YOU THE FIFTEEN VARIETIES PRINTED IN BLACK FACE; OR ANY SIX FOR 25c.

Garden Seed Collection, \$1.25

Below we have made up a collection of Garden Seeds which is very valuable, especially for beginners

1/2 oz. Early Beets
 1/2 oz. Late Beets
 1 oz. Late Radish, Long
 1 oz. Early Radish, Round
 1/2 oz. Onion, Yellow
 1/2 oz. Carrot
 1/2 oz. Parsnip
 2 oz. Pop Corn
 2 oz. Early Sweet Corn

1/2 oz. Early Squash
 1/2 oz. Late Squash
 1/2 oz. Pumpkin
 1 pkg. Tomato
 2 oz. Early Peas
 2 oz. Late Peas
 2 oz. Wax Beans
 2 oz. Green Podded Beans
 1 pkt. Mush Melon

1 oz. Lettuce
 1 pkt. Cucumber
 1 pkt. Watermelon
 1 pkt. Turnip
 1 pkt. Early Cabbage
 1 pkt. Late Cabbage
 2 oz. Pole Beans
 1/3 oz. Salsify

This collection at regular price amounts to \$2.00. We will send it postpaid for **\$1.25**
 NOTICE—As these collections are already put up we cannot change any of the varieties

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS, SEE PAGES 39-40-42-71-83

The Western Seed Company, Denver, Colo.

GOLD SEAL SEEDS

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES — HERE IS THE PROOF

Is it not a fact that the Market Gardener is the most careful of all Planters in the selection of his seed? He does not follow the advertisements. He must be convinced that the firm he deals with has pure and reliable seed. Long before he buys his seed, he makes inquiries of his neighbors, assuring himself of the best place to buy his seed. He visits almost every seed store in his vicinity, reads most all of the catalogues. He does it because it is money to him. His whole year's work depends on the seed he plants.

So it is safe to advise all Planters, whether buying a large amount or just for a little garden in your back yard, to follow the Market Gardener.

As we sell more seed to the Market Gardeners in this section than all the other seed firms combined, stands as an undisputable proof that our seeds are of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

OUR GUARANTEE

We make hundreds of trials every year to learn the habit and growth of our seeds.

We ship hundreds of cars of vegetables, which enables us to see just what our seeds are producing.

We send a large number of samples to the United States Department of Agriculture for purity and germination tests.

We test for germination every lot of seed before it leaves our store.

They are sold to you under this **Guarantee**, with the understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and cheerfully refund your money.

We do not want any customer to keep seed that they are not fully satisfied with. We are perfectly reliable and if any seeds are returned, the money for them will be refunded at once.

We further guarantee that if any of our Garden or Flower Seeds fail to grow on account of poor germination, we will replace them free of charge without squibbling or argument, but we do not, and cannot in any respect, guarantee the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

In submitting our catalog for your consideration, we sincerely thank those who have favored us with their orders in the past and assisted us in the up-building of our enormous business.

The Western Seed Company

Reference : Any Bank in Denver.

BE SURE TO PLANT SOMETHING THIS YEAR

Grow Your Own Vegetables

About three-fourths of the world is at war, and the largest part of the world is drawing on this country for food stuff. While not all varieties of grains and food stuff are being exported, yet the enormous quantities of many articles which the countries at war are buying has caused all commodities of food stuff to advance in price.

This vast country of ours is not producing enough food stuff to supply the demand. **PLANT THAT VACANT PIECE OF GROUND.** Make every square foot of ground yield something. Seed is cheap compared to most all other commodities, while the value of a crop you can obtain from a large or small space is worth from 50 to 100 per cent more than heretofore. Plant it!

Get an early start; it is almost a crime to allow a good piece of ground to remain idle during these times when food stuff is so scarce.

NO MATTER HOW SMALL, plant it if it is only a little space in your back yard; make it produce—plant something. Peas, beans, radish, lettuce or tomatoes. It will help keep down the high cost of living.

NOVELTIES

Green Champion Beans

This bean will soon become the standard among gardeners who grow beans for distant markets, because it is the best shipping bean of them all (even better than the Shipper's Green.) It is the longest podded, green bean on the market. Pods are very attractive—round and dark green. But the fact that it will remain fit for use a longer time after being picked, makes it the most desirable bean with the shippers. When young it is stringless and of the finest flavor. The pods are very firm and meaty and, unlike many varieties of beans, the pods do not become seedy until they are quite old.

GREEN CHAMPION—One of the best green beans for the market or house garden. When ready for picking the pods are long, straight, round and tender. Last season we secured one bushel from the originator of this new bean and distributed it among a number of our customers for trial. And their reports were very satisfactory. One reported that he thought it more prolific and of better color than our "Shipper's Green." We feel sure that it will soon gain the favor of our most critical bean growers. It is one of the most attractive beans ever offered on the Denver market. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c., postpaid. 5 lbs., 1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25, not postpaid.

Green Champion

Hartner's Early Market Pea

A wonderful extra early variety that possesses the good qualities of the early wrinkled sorts.

A wonderful, extra early, large podded pea. It is earlier than the Gradus, and bears pods as large as the Gradus. The pods are better filled than the Gradus. The vines grow 51 inches high. It is earlier than the American Wonder and pods larger.

The most money is made from the large, early peas. As is generally known, the Alaska is the earliest of all peas, but the pods are so small that they are not so desirable or profitable as the later varieties such as the Gradus and Laxatonian. But the Early Market is the money maker for the market gardener. As it is a smooth pea it can be planted earlier than any of the wrinkled varieties.

As our supply of this wonderful pea is limited we advise buying early. If you want large podded peas for the market before your neighbor you must plant Early Market. If you want to increase your profits plant Early Market. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00, not postpaid.

Early Market

HONEY DEW

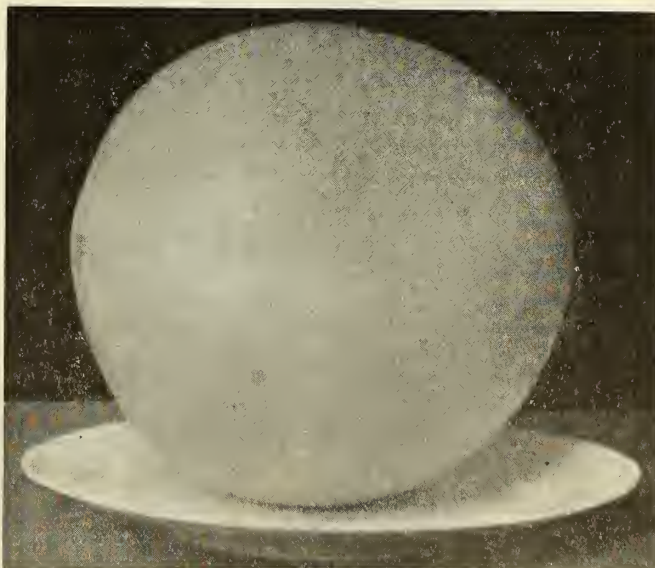
(The Sweetest Vegetable That Grows)

It belongs to the Cabassa family, from the Mediterranean districts, where it is known as the Dely, Papsin and other names. It has been grown in Colorado the past two or three years with great success and given the appropriate name of "Honey Dew" by Mr. Gauger, the man who introduced it in this country.

It is picked green and matures like the banana. The vine is very vigorous and seldom affected by rust, and produces 6 to 10 melons of uniform size. The fruit of this melon is almost round, measuring 6 to 8 inches in diameter from top to bottom, and 8 to 10 inches in length. It has a very smooth, golden-yellow surface, but turns to dull cream when ripe. The rind is exceptionally thin; the flesh is a rich green often 2 inches thick with a texture like a Bartlett pear, but as sweet as honey. It is an excellent keeper. Give it a trial and you will have melons on your table or for the market until Christmas.

Our seed is of special selection.

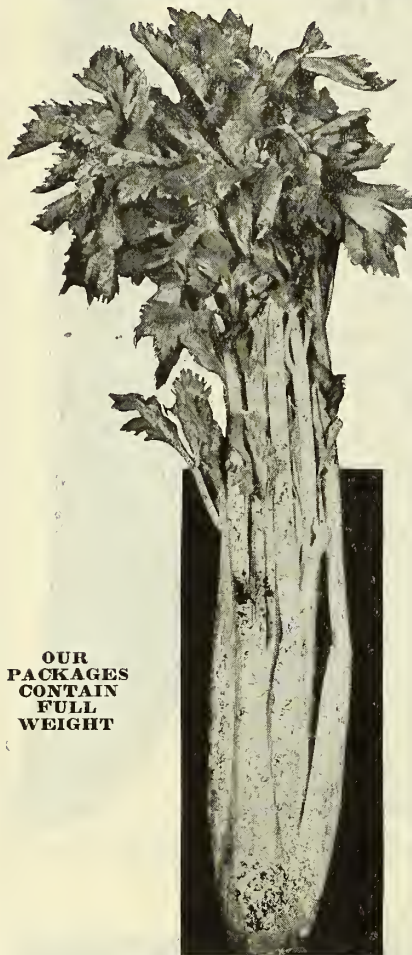
Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



Honey Dew

NOVELTIES Continued

Hartner's Early Wonder Celery



OUR
PACKAGES
CONTAIN
FULL
WEIGHT

This variety is a money maker for the market gardener. It is the most satisfactory summer variety for the home garden. It is ten days to two weeks earlier than the Golden Self-Blanching, and is a very vigorous grower, being taller and more stalky. It is not a self-blanching variety, but must be banked with dirt or boards. When ready for market it is very beautiful—the stalks are of a golden-white color and tops very dark green. It does not rust or blight like the Golden Self-Blanching. Last spring we offered this celery to a few gardeners as a trial. One grower to whom we furnished a sample, sold over \$600 worth of celery from a little over one-third of an acre of ground. It does not yield more celery to an acre than other varieties, but is ready early when the market affords very high prices. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$2.00.

Early Bird Tomato

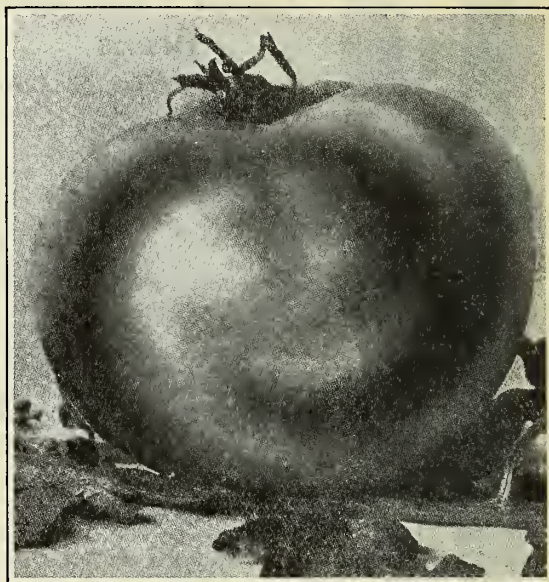
(The Tomato with a Future)

The best eating and canning tomato on the market. The fruit is large with deep flesh; firm and very solid. Is thick meated and contains less seed and more flesh, and is not watery like many varieties of tomatoes. Although last year was the first year we put this tomato on the market we had a number of canners call on us for a supply of this seed. And in a year of tomato blight it will show a great advantage over the late varieties on account of its earliness, as it will form fruit before the plant is affected by blight.

EARLY BIRD—This new, extra early, wonderful tomato came to our notice three years ago. Last year we offered it as a novelty on account of its merits. It is now the leading early tomato.

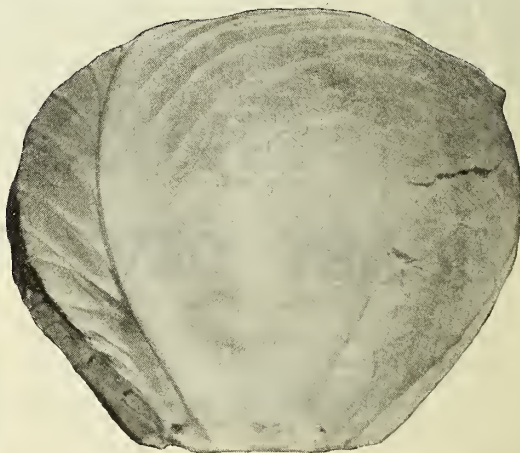
The Early Bird is both earlier and superior to the June Pink or Earliest Pink, and its color is red, not pink or off-color, like other early varieties. Market gardeners who are looking for something early, of good even size and a heavy bearer, should not overlook this wonderful tomato. It is extremely early, of dwarf habit, bears large fruit, and a heavy producer of good colored tomatoes—what more do you want?

The Denver market is very partial to what is known as a purple tomato, such as the Beauty, regardless of quality. The Early Bird is not a purple, but a red tomato, therefore this tomato should not be planted for a main or late crop tomato when the growers intend selling them on the Denver city market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.



Hartner's Early Bird

Evergreen Hollander Cabbage



Evergreen Hollander

First introduced by us three years ago, and now the most popular, and by far the most profitable, late cabbage grown. It is a distinct and separate type of Hollander Cabbage. The heads are uniform and solid and retain the rich green color as long as the head exists. On several occasions we have seen Evergreen taken from the storage pits as late as March 5th, at which time the heads were as green as when buried the previous fall. Evergreen Hollander can be classed as a two-season cabbage. For, if started in hot beds and transplanted along with the early varieties, it will mature late in August with the Danish Round Head Short Stem. It can also be started in outdoor seed beds and transplanted into the field. This method of handling Evergreen will give one a fine crop of late Hollander that will mature in time to sell to car lot shippers, or to bury in pits for winter use. Evergreen, like all other varieties of cabbage, requires good ground to give best results. And if planted on good strong land a yield of 20 tons per

NOVELTIES Continued

acre can be expected if properly handled. No cabbage will do good on played-out soil.

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER—Another year has gone by and it was the most hazardous one the cabbage farmers of Colorado have experienced. At the best there was not over one-half crop harvested. At one time it appeared that there would not be over one-tenth crop of

late cabbage, but, with the help of a few late rains, many of the patches of cabbage turned out a fair yield. We checked over most of the late fields and it is a fact that the Evergreen Hollander withstood the season's hardships and produced the largest yield of most uniform heads. In just two years Evergreen has established itself as the most desired late cabbage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.**

The Western Seed Co., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sirs: In reply to your inquiry about Evergreen Cabbage Seed, will say it has proven satisfactory in every respect. In germination, uniformness and color. It has proven to be the peer of all.

As prices indicate, this has been one of the hardest years in the history of the country to raise a crop of good cabbage. But your Evergreen seems to be resistant to blight, drought, and makes good on almost any kind of soil.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) B. K. MOORHEAD.

Wheatridge, Colo., Nov. 1, 1916.

For the past 15 years or more I have been growing cabbage on a large scale for the Denver market and have always found that good, hard, green Hollander Cabbage always sells the best. For this reason I recommend the Evergreen Hollander, for it certainly holds its color, also produces the tonnage, and very seldom splits open in the field.

(Signed) E. L. WEST.

Even in a season so disastrous to the growing of cabbage it was surprising the fine crop of Evergreen Hollander produced by many planters. We were especially impressed with the attractive crop and the abundant yield obtained by Mr. N. Zimmers of Wheatridge, Colo.; Chris Gross of Edgewater, Colo., and Frank Felch of Wheatridge, Colo.

The Western Seed Co., Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen: Please book me for three pounds of Evergreen Holland Cabbage Seed. After trying this variety last year I find it is just the kind wanted in this district; it sure holds its color and stays green long after frost, and if it had not been for the early frost thinning out the plants in the field I would have cut twenty tons to the acre. Send me the seed about February 1st, 1916, and oblige,

AXTEL JOHNSON.

Brighton, Colo., Dec. 9, 1915.

Everbearing Strawberry

For the last few years you no doubt have heard about this wonderful Strawberry the same as we have, but we never put much faith in what we heard until two years ago, when we took special interest in this berry. And we are satisfied that it was just as represented, for it started in June and was still bearing when the severe freezes destroyed the leaves.

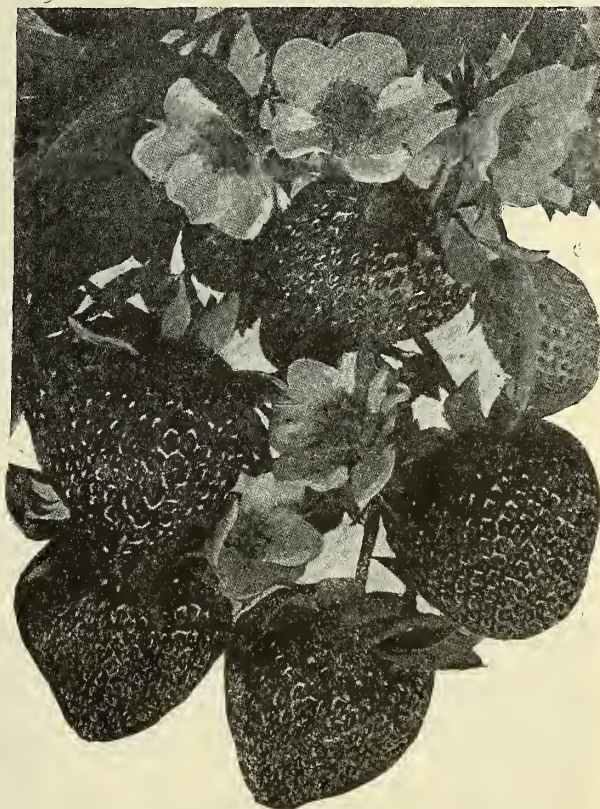
For best results the early blossoms, which appear in May and June, should be picked off. This practice insures a good production in September and October when the markets are bare of strawberries.

The fruit resembles the Senator Dunlap in appearance and size and is just as red, juicy and as good a flavor as any strawberry produced. It is unlike other varieties as it starts to bear the same season you set it out, providing, however, that you give it a fairly good piece of strong ground with a little cultivation, and keep them free from weeds. Don't pick or trim off any of the runners or shoots, but just allow them to run and bloom all they want.

There are several varieties of Everbearing Strawberries. We can supply varieties as follows: Progressive, Superb and Americus. We especially recommend the Progressive, and we have an extra fine lot of plants of this variety that are acclimated to our Western country.

Get your order in early. Shipments will be made at any date you desire. Have your ground ready and we will forward the plants so you will receive them in nice fresh condition, well packed.

Price: 1 doz., 35c; 50 plants, \$1.25; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$15.00. Postpaid or Prepaid Express.



Everbearing Strawberry

NOVELTIES

Continued

Early Mayflower Corn

The Most Profitable Corn to Plant

There is no other vegetable that is awaited with so much eagerness as the first Sweet Corn, but the great disadvantage with our first roasting ears is, they are either of very small size or they are not of a sweet flavor.

In the Mayflower we offer you the earliest sweet corn, being ten days earlier than the Early White Cory. The ears are very much larger than the Cory, having 10 and 12 rows of kernels, and in quality will be found far superior in spite of its extreme earliness. The stalks are six inches to a foot shorter than the Cory.

No one appreciates the above merits in sweet corn more than the market gardener, for he realizes, to obtain the highest prices that are paid for corn, he must have it on the market early, and the corn must be of good size and sweet flavor, such as is produced by this wonderful corn.

From comparison we note there are offered two or three different strains of Mayflower Corn. And comparing them to our special strain we find that our stock cannot be equaled in earliness, size of ear and productiveness. Don't fail to get our genuine special strain.

Prices: Liberal pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1b., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Postpaid.

The Western Seed Co.,
Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen: I used your seeds and they gave No. 1 satisfaction. I am sending you an order since I am here in the East.

Your packets are larger and the seeds cannot be excelled by any other company I have ever ordered seeds from. For all around satisfaction I like your house the best.

Wishing you a successful and prosperous year, I remain,

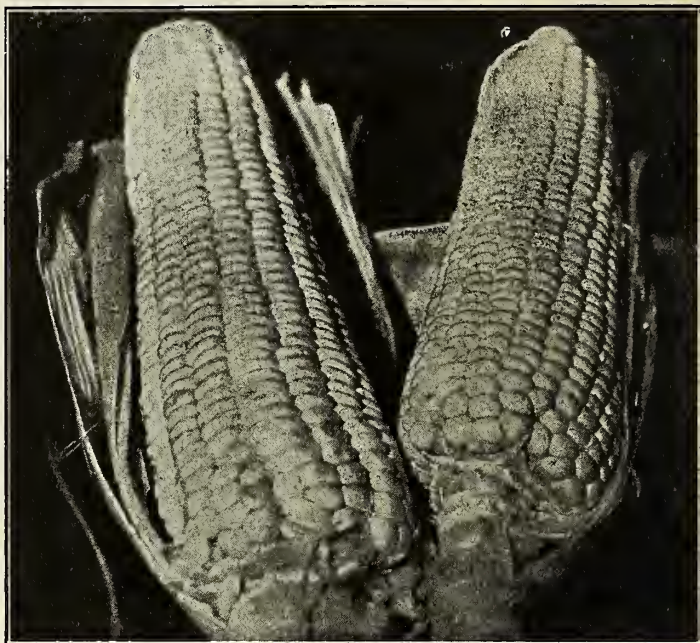
A Customer in the Middle East.

(Signed) MRS. LENA JENSEN

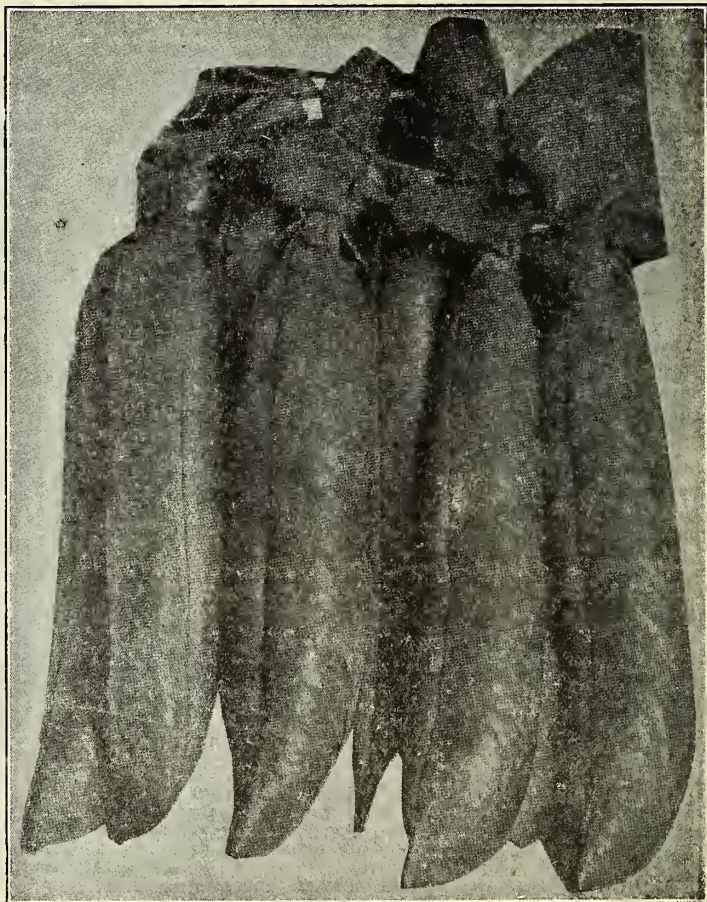
Laxatonian Peas

This is one of the finest peas that can be grown. The vines are dwarf, do not require support of poles or trellises. It is ready for gathering as early as the Gradus. Has a true marrow-fat flavor. The pods are very large, if anything larger than the Gradus, and better filled. Vines grow about 19 inches high. The halum is covered from top to bottom with even sized pods. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower. Pods and vines are of a rich, healthy green.

Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$1.75, not postpaid.



Early Mayflower Corn



Laxatonian Peas

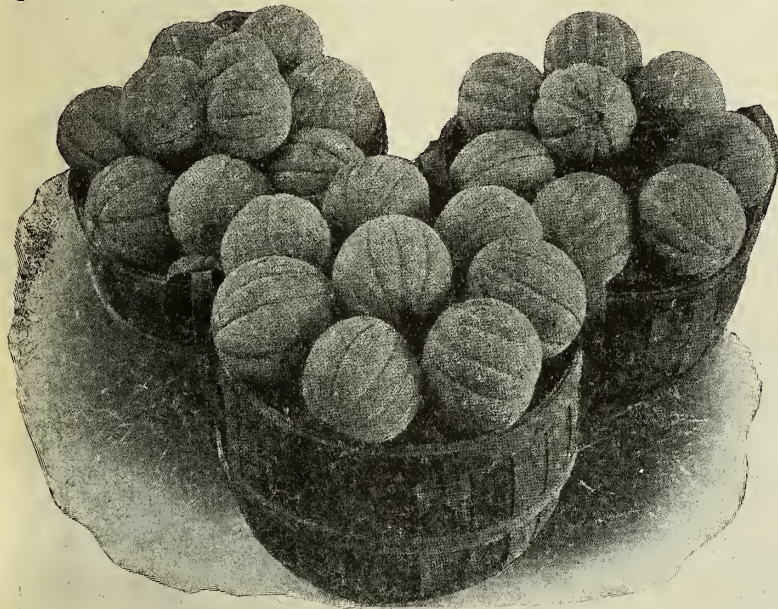
OUR SEED IS
FROM SELECTED
SWEET MELONS

NOVELTIES Continued

IF YOU LIKE
MELONS
TRY THIS ONE

Golden Queen Muskmelon

This wonderful muskmelon combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem, Osage, Rocky Ford, Burrels Gem, etc., and is considered the earliest muskmelon under cultivation. In shape it resembles the old-time muskmelon, having heavy ribs and thickly netted. The flesh is of the richest Golden Orange color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, being much sweeter than the sweetest Rocky Ford.



Golden Queen

GOLDEN QUEEN is the Queen of the golden meated melons of Colorado, but owing to the thick meat and thin rind it is not to be classed as a good shipper or keeper but has been known to stand up well for 6 to 8 days. As a table melon the Golden Queen heads the list, for it is the most delicious, sweetest and juiciest of them all.

Market gardeners will find that where once tried this melon will outsell any other variety, and the trade will demand it.

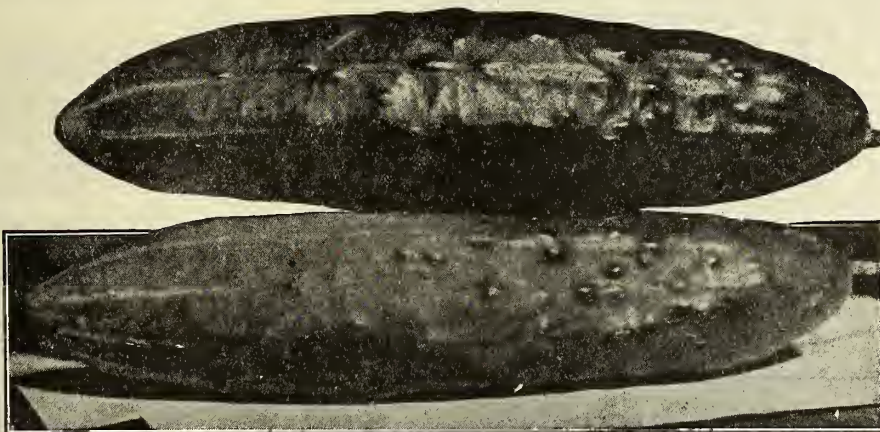
When you are making up your seed order for the home garden don't forget to include Golden Queen.

Golden Queen will yield more than the Rocky Ford. The fruit is of large, uniform size; no small unmarketable melons.

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Imperial Cucumber

IMPERIAL
CUCUMBER
A
MONEY-MAKER
FOR
MARKET
GARDENERS



Imperial Cucumber

FOR
OTHER
CUCUMBERS
SEE
PAGE 46

IMPERIAL CUCUMBER—We have listed this cucumber among the specialties for a number of years, so by this time it must be well known to all planters who have received our catalog. But it is such a wonderful cucumber, being so far ahead of all other varieties, that it deserves a space among our specialties.

IMPERIAL CUCUMBER—Another strictly "Gold Seal" product that has attained the highest favor among the most critical cucumber growers in the country, and has taken the place of such valuable varieties as the Davis Perfect, Fordhook Famous, Long Green, White Spine, etc., among the market gardeners, because it is more prolific, of better color and more uniform in size, averaging from 10 to 14 inches in length. They are always straight and free from crippled or little necks, withstands blight better and has practically no seed chamber, but is composed of almost solid white firm flesh that is most delicious in flavor.

At the Arkansas Valley Fair, held at Rocky Ford, the Imperial Cucumber was awarded first place as a slicing cucumber, and to win at this fair a cucumber must be almost perfect. On account of its good merits we have given it space again this year at the front of our catalog.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

NOVELTIES Continued

Sudan Grass

The Grass That is Gaining in Favor Each Year

There have been numerous kinds of grasses introduced to the farmers in this country and in each case the public was led to believe that at last the right kind had been found for our dry farms and non-irrigated lands, and in most cases each one proved good, but Sudan Grass is the most important of all these grasses. And the experiments made with it have been so thorough as to give the Department of Agriculture absolute confidence in stating that it is assured of a permanent place on the list of seed to be recommended for western and southwestern planters.

Sudan Grass was first introduced into America in March, 1910, from Sudan, Africa. So satisfactory were the first tests of this seed that a large acreage was soon planted in order that extensive trials could be carried out and its possibilities as a forage crop thoroughly studied and understood.

In the past few years the acreage has multiplied to such an extent that it is now a staple crop. The many trials that this seed has been put to have proven that it seems to be unaffected by temperature and grows as well in a cool climate as a hot one. It requires no special quality of soil, nor does it require constant irrigating, for its most valuable quality is its resistance to drought, having reached perfection the last two years on the dry lands of Eastern Colorado.

As a yielder, Sudan Grass is a very hard grass to compete with.

Live stock find Sudan Grass particularly palatable and show a marked preference for it over other forage. For beef and milk it has proven to be a splendid nutritious feed. This does not mean that Sudan Grass will replace Timothy or Clover, but will doubtless compete with Millet or Amber Cane wherever that is now grown.

Sudan Grass belongs to the Sorghum family. It is an annual, lacking underground root stalks. Two cuttings can be obtained under favorable conditions. It is splendid for growing in mixtures with Cow Peas and other legumes, as its stiff stem supports the vines and makes harvesting of the legumes easier by keeping them off the ground.

It does best in hot weather and is not suited to altitudes above 6,500 feet. It makes heaviest yields on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from heavy clay to light sand. The ground should be firm and well drained.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and the ground thoroughly warm, as the young plant is more tender than sorghum. The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed. If planted in drills it can be readily harvested with a corn binder. We think that every farmer, whether on dry land or irrigated land, should at least give this wonderful forage plant a space on the farm. If you are interested on a large scale, write us for further description and prices on larger quantities.

Our seed was grown in Colorado.

Prices: Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. Get our special prices on large amounts.



NEW POLISH WHEAT

Just before finishing our 1917 catalogue, we were fortunate in securing one ton of this wonderful new wheat. It is a glue wheat like the Macaroni, but produces from one-half to one-third more grain.

You should get a start of this wonderful new wheat. Let us send you a small sample, you will find it the largest grained wheat you ever saw. It is twice as large as the regular Macaroni. It is a spring wheat.

We are sorry our supply is so limited and we cannot sell more than 100 pounds to each customer. Price: 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

GRASSES, GRAINS AND CLOVER



ALFALFA

Alfalfa is the most valuable, as well as the most profitable forage and hay crop that the world has produced. It will furnish more green fodder, more pasture and more dry hay per acre than any other variety of grass or clover.

The growing of alfalfa for hay and forage dates back several hundred years B. C.

It was introduced in South America in the 16th century and in the United States in 1849.

Alfalfa has done more to increase farm values in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming than all other crops combined. It is the most profitable, nutritious and most producing forage crop known. It will grow in any state in the Union.

Alfalfa succeeds well in almost every situation, but the richer the soil, the better. After once a stand is obtained, it is very easily grown, bearing a heavy crop of forage. In the West it is the main crop for hay, averaging three to five crops each season, which, when fed to dairy cows, produces a fine flow of milk. Is equally as good for sheep, and other stock. When it is ground into meal, it can be fed to hogs and chickens with favorable results. It is often sown with orchard grass and the mixture produces fine hay.

High Altitude Alfalfa

High Altitude Alfalfa Seed is seed that has been grown in our mountainous valleys and supposed to have originated from the Turkestan seed.

This seed is usually very pure and produces a stand of alfalfa of very hardy nature. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

For larger amounts write for special prices.

Turkestan Alfalfa

A variety of alfalfa that should not be overlooked by Western planters.

True Turkestan Alfalfa is by far the most hardy alfalfa grown and does not winter kill. It is from the north central part of Siberia, a country which is much colder than any part of the United States. The soil is sandy and the climate dry.

Turkestan Alfalfa was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1898.

Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

This seed has high germination. It is very hardy and growers find that it gives more satisfactory results than seed produced in the South.



Second Cutting of Turkestan Alfalfa

Although its chief virtue lies in its ability to withstand severe cold winters, it had proved better than the ordinary alfalfa in hot dry regions.

The seed of Turkestan Alfalfa will germinate very quickly and the plants start growth early.

Another advantage is that the stems are more slender and less woody, the plants making more nutritious hay and of finer quality than other varieties.

Our seed is imported by us direct from Asia and is absolutely the GENUINE, not the ordinary European Alfalfa sold as Turkestan. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00. Write for special prices on large amounts.

Dry Land Alfalfa or Colorado Grown

Dry Land Alfalfa Seed is seed which has been produced from plants cultivated on arid lands without irrigation with a limited amount of rainfall and has more or less drought resisting ability.

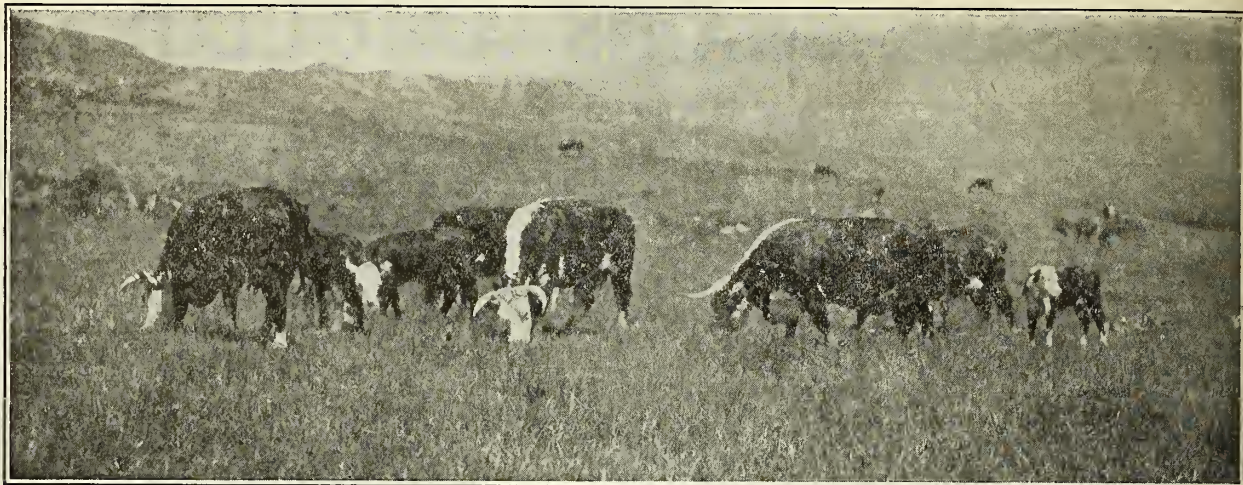
The stupendous increase in our yearly sales on Dry Land Alfalfa stands as a convincing proof that this variety of seed is giving the desired results. Pkt., 5c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

We have the finest seed that is being offered on this market, and guaranteed to be free from dodder and sweet clover. This seed is 99 per cent pure. No other recommendation is necessary. We will gladly send samples to anyone about to purchase. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Is grown for its extreme hardness as it survives the cold winters. It has more of a tendency to spread than other varieties of alfalfa. We offer it at the following price as long as unsold. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

For larger amounts get special prices.



Cattle Thrive on Our Mountain Meadow Mixture—See Next Page

**WRITE TODAY
FOR
DELIVERED PRICES**

Clover

**FOR
LARGE AMOUNTS
GET
SPECIAL PRICE**

Uses of Clover

Clover seed is one of the most useful of all seeds for the farm or ranch, it produces the best of hay and in many cases it is used in mixture for pasture. Very desirable for meadow pastures. The varieties of clover that are offered by us are described below and you can choose from the following the kind you think will do best for your land.

Remember, we offer only the one grade in each variety, that is the best, purest and cleanest seed obtainable.

Clover Seed

Clover is one kind of seed that the greatest care should be given in selecting, for there is no other seed that is as deceiving as the clover seed and unless you are careful from whom you buy, you are liable to start a lot of weeds in your farm lands.

The varieties of clover seed offered by us are all grown in this section and are seeds that will prove up in the severest tests that could be given, both in germination and purity.

Alsike Clover

Mountain Grown Seed

This is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay that could be recommended, and is planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain regions where alfalfa often winter kills. Although it is not a very heavy yielder, it produces hay of the highest quality. It bears a very thick growth of leaves and blossoms on thin stems, making it a valuable hay.

Alsike when grown alone will make a fair stand the first year, but the second and succeeding years the best results are obtained. A good many of our stockmen who raise hay for winter feeding have made it a practice to plant timothy with the alsike and in doing so they reap the finest and most nutritious hay ever fed in the Rockies.

The seed we offer is of the hardy variety. It was grown in the high altitudes of our mountains where the

seasons are short. This makes it pure because the foul seeds that you so often find mixed with alsike cannot grow in these altitudes.

Alsike is not a new clover in this country for it has been grown with good success for the last six years and, as before mentioned, it is used to take the place of alfalfa in the hills, where the extreme cold winters kill out the alfalfa. One ton of alsike contains more protein than one ton of alfalfa. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

White, or Dutch Clover

A small, creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable in this climate for lawns. Accommodates itself to most any soil, but does best on good rich loam, that is well watered. Germinates very quickly, spreads readily and produces a beautiful lawn if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass. Our stock is particularly fine, clear, selected seed, which we recommend. Lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Red Clover

These Prices on Clover Seed Are Not Postpaid. If Wanted by Parcel Post, Add Postage

Get our special prices on large amounts

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Red Clover can be seeded any time from April to October, at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. It adds greatly to the fertility of the land, also very satisfactory when sown in orchards, as it helps to keep the ground free from weeds.

Makes a fine, and the earliest possible, spring pasture. For hay it should be cut just before coming into full bloom.

If you have a piece of dead land on your farm, don't overlook this highly recommended inoculator, for any ground, no matter how weak, can be strengthened so as to produce heavy yields, by first growing a crop of this clover. It will produce you two large crops, the first can be used for hay, the second can be turned under and the succeeding year, your ground will be ready to produce a heavy yield of anything you desire to plant.

It can also be planted with numerous grasses when hay or pasture is desired, for the hay produced from Red Clover is very nutritious and fattening.

The seed we are offering is very pure and free from all injurious weed seed. Price: Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Especially adapted for poor ground and will produce more hay or forage than any clover in the same length of time, but only affords one cutting. It is used mostly for strengthening up run down farms, of which duty it is the best of all clovers, being of a very heavy foliage and a very rank grower. Our seed of this strain is of such a high germination test that 8 to 10 pounds to the acre will give an excellent stand.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—This is also a pasture clover and is especially valuable on light, sandy soil, supplying excellent grazing for stock. It also makes good hay if cut when young, but if left too long without cutting the stems become thick and woody. Mammoth Red Clover is very valuable for fertilizing purposes, for it restores fertility to depleted soils. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. For pasture this clover is hard to beat, being a vigorous grower.

Price: Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. (Write for special delivered price on quantities.)

Sweet Clover

(Western Grown Seed)

WHITE BLOSSOM

Sweet Clover, or Bokhara Clover, as it is also called, is a hardy biennial plant, erect and branching in growth. It starts up very early in the spring and its second year it reaches a height of from 5 to 12 feet, blooms, matures its seed and dies. However, there is usually enough seed scattered to reseed and the crop is continuous unless cut before the seed ripens. When young, the plants resemble alfalfa very closely. Sweet Clover has a peculiar bitter taste and the flowers and leaves a sweet vanilla-like odor, by which it is easily distinguished.

It seems to grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. It is found growing in gravel pits, heavy clay soils and sometimes in almost pure sand, and when planted in ground containing alkali for one or two seasons, it leaves the soil fertile. Nor is it particular as to moisture. It stands more dry weather than alfalfa, yet is often found growing in wet soils.

It sends its roots to a great depth. It is a legume like Red Clover and Cow Peas and like these plants has the faculty of extracting nitrogen from the air and storing

it up in the roots, thus fertilizing the soil for the use of succeeding crops.

It is a valuable forage crop; while some animals refuse it at first because of its peculiar taste and odor, they soon learn to like it and thrive on it. In food value it does not differ greatly from alfalfa. The crop may be pastured closely and there is little danger of bloating. For hay it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom and is handled in much the same way as alfalfa. A second cutting can usually be secured 40 to 60 days later, if not pastured. It is also used to some extent as an ensilage crop, put into the silo and fed successfully in this way.

It is also used extensively in orchard districts for fertilizing orchards. The plant is allowed to grow one or two seasons until the roots have penetrated to a depth of 8 to 15 feet, and then killed off by mowing close at intervals. It is then plowed under. When these long roots decay they become a fertilizer just where the tree needs it.

It is an excellent plant for bee pasture, as it blooms continuously from June to October. It is not troublesome in cultivated fields and can usually be destroyed by mowing when in full bloom.

The seed may be sown on the bare ground during the winter, with spring grain crops during March, or on well prepared ground during April and May. It requires a firm seed bed with just enough loose soil on top to cover the seed. About 25 pounds of clean hulled seed is required for an acre. Hulled Seed, 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.50. Unhulled Seed, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75, not postpaid.

YELLOW BLOSSOM (Biennial)

This variety is similar to the White Blossom, and will grow on almost any kind of soil. It does not grow as rank and large as the White Blossom, and for that reason it makes a finer and more tender hay. Cattle prefer it to any of the other Sweet Clovers.

This variety of Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover should not be confused with the Yellow Blossom Annual. As the biennial is growing in favor with all who try it, and many prefer it to the White Blossom, especially in the high altitudes where it does much better than the White Blossom. Hulled Seed, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Get our special delivered prices on large amounts.

Prices on Field Seeds are not postpaid.

Special Mixtures of Grasses and Clovers

Mountain Meadow Mixture

PERMANENT MIXTURE—This contains all the best varieties of grasses and clovers and produces the best pasture that could be obtained, it will do good in high altitudes, making a heavy, thick sod that withstands the severe colds. Can be sown in the fall or spring, using about 25 pounds to the acre. On account of its rapid growth, satisfaction is attained the first year, an excellent sort for mountain meadows and high-lands. If allowed to grow, it will produce a fine crop of clean, nutritious well proportioned hay which may be cut and cured for winter use and the field can be pastured without injury to the next year crop. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Get special prices on large amounts.

WE CAN ALSO MAKE UP SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR:

Wet permanent meadows.

Meadow lands that are neither too wet nor too dry.

Meadows that are rather dry.

Bottom land mixtures.

Permanent pastures.

Brush pasture mixture.

Write to us and let us suggest a mixture for your pasture or meadow. We can get up a special mixture. It will cost you nothing to get our suggestions, and our prices for mixtures are reasonable.

Grasses

These prices on Grass Seed are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post add postage

Get Our Special
Delivered
Prices on
Large
Quantities



Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, on account of its earliness it is very well adapted for permanent pasture. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clover or Alfalfa. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$10.00.**

We are always anxious to show samples.

Our seeds are of such fine quality that we are proud of them and will be only too glad to show you what we have to offer.

Brome Grass (Western Grown)

Bromus Inermis, or Hungarian Brome Grass—Stands excessive drought or extreme cold without injury. The grass that has made good in the dry sections of the West.

This extensively advertised grass was introduced from Russia. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial with strong creeping root stalks; smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open seed heads, four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture. Its value to the farmers of dry regions cannot be over-estimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and chemical analysis shows that it is richer in flesh-forming ingredients than Timothy. It starts to grow very early in the spring, before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green far into December. Cold will not kill it, it having been grown successfully



Brome Grass

as far north as Manitoba in Canada. Without doubt it is the grass for the dry regions of the West; also flourishes on wet lands. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$8.00.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

The earliest of all grasses, either for pasture or hay growing, especially adapted to our western country, being one of the first grasses to show in the spring-time. It is very popular for its rapidity in growth, oftentimes reaching the height of 4 feet by June, and under fair conditions should furnish a second and sometimes a third cutting of good hay. When using for hay it should be cut during the blooming period. Is often planted with alfalfa and other clovers, which mixture makes excellent hay. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

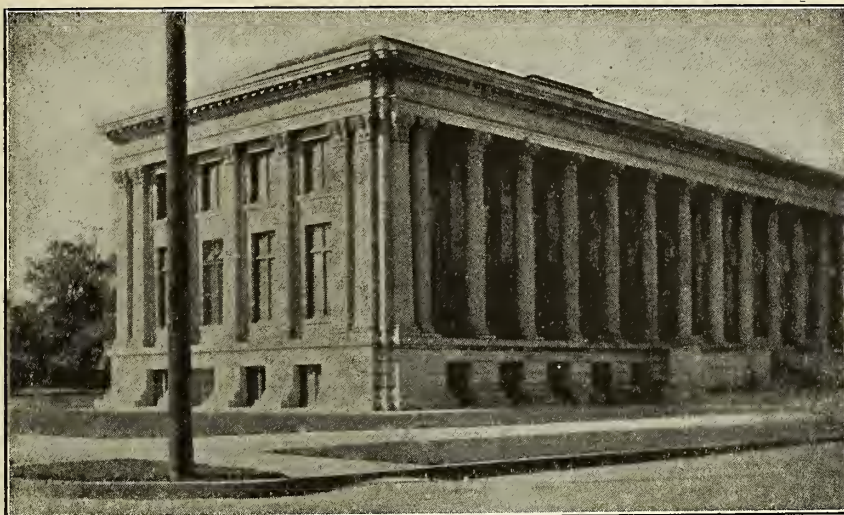
Timothy

Timothy—The best known grass in the United States and makes the standard hay of commerce. It succeeds best on rich, moist soils; satisfactory crop cannot be grown on high, dry, sandy soil. It starts slowly in the spring, and flowers about four weeks after Red Clover. It is easily injured by tramping and for this reason is not suitable for pastures. It is often sown with Red Clover, Alsike or Red Top. An excellent meadow can be made by sowing three pounds of Red Top and one pound of Red Clover with about 12 pounds of Timothy per acre. Fifteen pounds per acre required when sown alone. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**

Red Top

A valuable grass for moist soils and low land. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited for pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On rich, moist soil it will grow 2 feet and on poor soil about half that height. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.**

**WIZARD
FERTILIZER
MAKES OLD
LAWNS
NEW**



**GROUND
BONE
FERTILIZER
SHOULD BE
WORKED IN
THE SOIL
BEFORE YOU
PLANT YOUR
LAWN**

A Lawn of Kentucky Blue Grass Grown from Our Seed.

LAWN GRASSES

These prices on Lawn Grass Seed are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation—In the first place, you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy, or sour heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and be free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is started, so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to 150 square feet, and then rake it so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young, and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

Fertilizing—Nothing will give a lawn the rich, deep green, velvety appearance so much admired like a liberal dressing of good fertilizer. Our fertilizers are specially prepared with that end in view and we can strongly recommend them. Prices on page 94.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Is the most nutritious, hard and valuable of all pasture grasses, and by far the most beautiful grass for lawn purposes and is often planted in conjunction with White Clover. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture, sow about 28 pounds to the acre. When planted for lawn, 150 pounds to the acre, or 1 pound to every 150 square feet. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

A low-growing grass of little value for meadows but very desirable for pastures or lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the sun, and may be sown with good results in orchards or woodland pastures. Much used for fall and spring pastures. Sow in the spring or fall, at the rate of about 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Emerald Lawn Mixture

An unrivaled mixture of the purest and cleanest seed. It contains only the highest grade of grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable and lasting lawn. Our Emerald Lawn Grass germinates quick, roots deeply, withstands the extreme heat of the summer and the severe cold of winter, making a beautiful, rich, green lawn that lasts for years. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

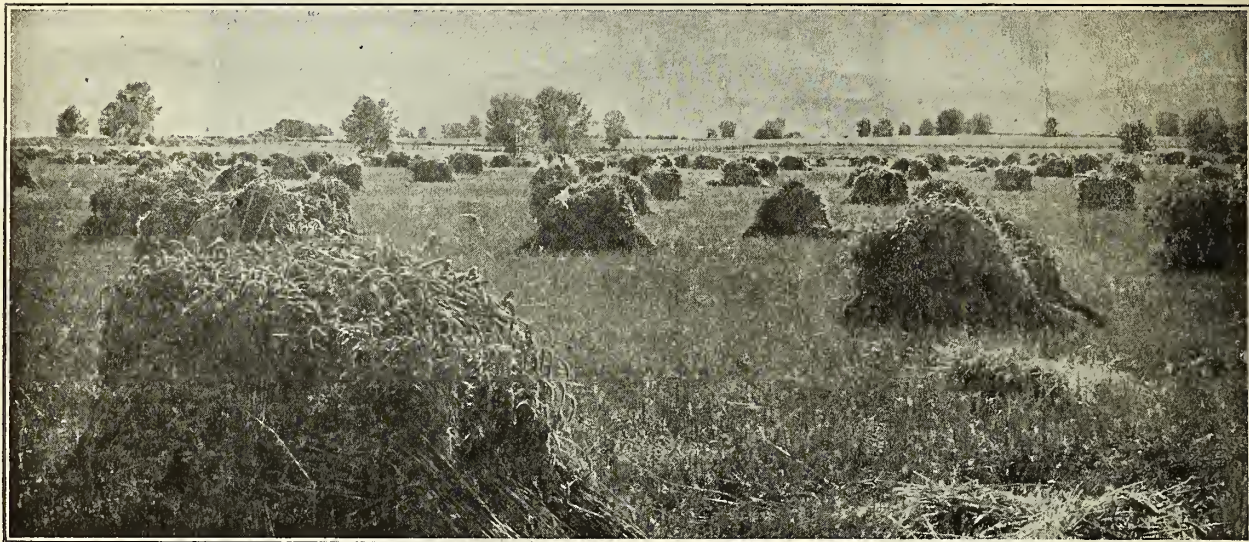
Meadow Fescue

Or English Blue Grass

One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all on warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown, it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when cut young.

It will produce a fine, green lawn where Kentucky Blue Grass fails, and many prefer it to any other grass for this purpose. It also makes a suitable pasture or meadow mixture with clover and other grasses. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Get our special delivered prices.



WHEAT

Prices on Wheat are not postpaid

Marquis Wheat

THE KING OF ALL SPRING WHEATS. REMARKABLY EARLY, EXCEEDINGLY PRODUCTIVE, UNEXCELLED IN MILLING QUALITY. Pronounced by both Farmers and Millers the Finest Spring Wheat for the Western Territory. It is ten days earlier; produces 10 bushels more per acre; has a higher milling and baking quality than any other Hard Spring Wheat known today.

Marquis Wheat is a spring wheat, it is somewhat similar to Red Fife but matures ten days earlier. The grain is a little more plump, of a darker red appearance, and beardless, having smooth yellow chaff. Marquis Wheat is short strawed which makes it less likely to lodge. In quality it leads them all; in numerous milling tests it has shown higher tests than other varieties, and this question of quality is a big thing to the wheat grower when it comes time to move his crop to the mills or elevators. And Marquis Wheat almost always will grade "No. 1 Hard."

In productiveness Marquis Wheat is again to be considered, for its yielding qualities are one of the wonderful merits of this new wheat, and on a fairly good piece of wheat land should produce anywhere from 45 to 60 bushels to the acre. This fact, together with the earliness, should be an inducement to our wheat growers to plant it this spring.

Whenever it is exhibited at fairs, it takes the first place; it won the \$1,000.00 prize at the New York Land Show against the whole world; it is extremely early and is the favorite among the millers.

At the Farm Congress and Fair held at Denver, September, 1915, Marquis Wheat took all the Ribbons, Medals and Cash offered for the Best Bushel of Wheat.

ORIGIN—Marquis Wheat was originated by Doctors Chas. and Wm. Saunders of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, by crossing the Red Fife and the Hard Calcutta, a native wheat of India which had become acclimated to northern conditions. The first experiments were conducted in 1886, and it was not until 1903 that it was fully developed. By scientific cross breeding a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and the resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife.

REMEMBER MARQUIS WHEAT IS:

1. A Spring Wheat.
2. An Early Wheat.
3. A Hard Wheat.
4. The highest grade of milling wheat.
5. Yields more than other varieties.
6. Has no beard.
7. Not apt to rust.
8. Grows on short straw.
9. Does not lodge.
10. Weighs 65 to 70 pounds to measured bushel.

Prices: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25.

Get special prices on large amounts.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat

In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get ahead of the weeds, not only are the growing qualities in its favor but it is also a heavy yielder. Macaroni Wheat produces as good a yield of grain to the acre as most any other variety. It does not shell or bleach and is hail proof to a certain extent, owing to the tightness of the hull. It is not a milling wheat, but is grown only where other varieties do not mature or thrive, or when feed is wanted. The straw makes excellent fodder and this wheat very seldom fails to produce grain, even on our dry farms, where it has won the favor of the dry farmers as a sure wheat crop. It has a very hard kernel and is known as a glue wheat, for which reasons the millers do not like it, but as feed it is considered as good as any.

Prices: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25.

For larger amounts get our special delivered prices.

Defiance Wheat, Regenerated

Sometimes Called Million Dollar Wheat

This is a very heavy yielding variety. The heads are well filled with plump, medium-sized kernels. It has been planted in Colorado for many years. The seed we offer is the highest grade of regenerated and cleaned Defiance Wheat that can be bought. 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

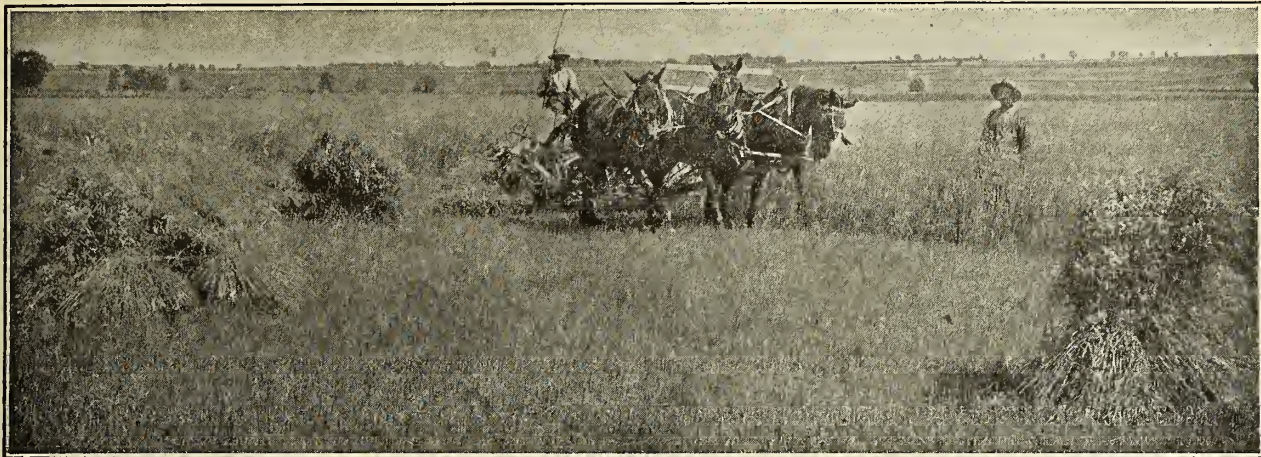
Sonora Wheat

This is one of the greatest wheats for the dry lands. First, because it requires very little moisture; second, it matures in less time than any other variety, being ready for cutting before the extremely hot weather arrives; third, because it is very desirable, the grains being plump and soft and not hard like the Macaroni Wheat. 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

For larger amounts write for special prices.

Blue Stem Wheat

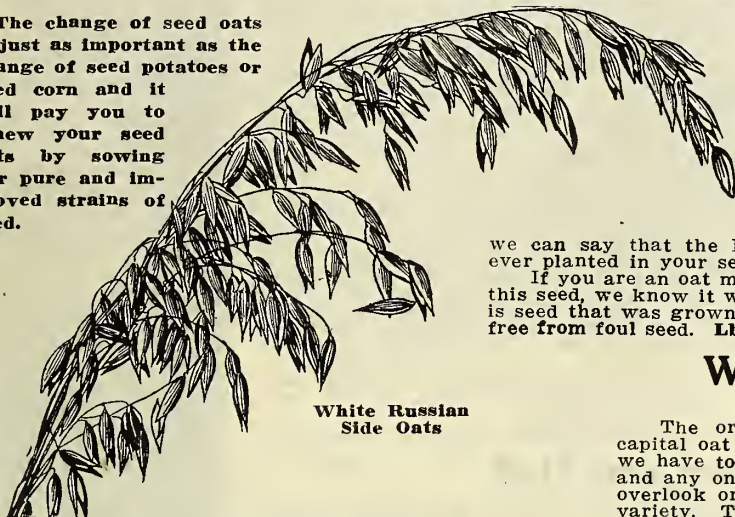
A distinct variety from all other spring wheat, producing a good yield. It has a beautiful bloom which disappears as the wheat ripens and the stem and straw assumes a golden yellow hue. 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00.



SEED OATS

These Prices on Oats Are Not Postpaid, If Wanted by Parcel Post, Add Postage
Write for Special Prices on Large Amounts

The change of seed oats is just as important as the change of seed potatoes or seed corn and it will pay you to renew your seed oats by sowing our pure and improved strains of seed.



White Russian
Side Oats

Swedish Select Oats

While it is our desire to have as many of our customers as possible order a quantity of our Regenerated Russian Side Oats, we wish to state that the Swedish Select Oats have given such general satisfaction that we know many will stick to this favorite. It is an abundant yielder of heavy, fine grain. It is a vigorous grower and on rich soil is likely to lodge.

10 lbs., 45c; 25-lb. sack, 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

New Market Oats

Very desirable oats to raise. It grows erect on large, stiff, nutritious stems, producing long heads. It is early maturing and very good yielder.

10 lbs., 45c; 25-lb. sack, 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Kherson, or Mountain Oats

This fine early producing oat is known to the seedsmen as the only 60-day oat that is worth while talking about. And whenever tried it has proven to be the best oat for dry-land purposes. Not only does it bear a full head of beautiful yellow grain, but it produces a fine grade of straw. The straw is stiff and is not subject to rust, with thick broad leaves that extend nearly to the roots. This straw makes excellent fodder, being very nutritious and a good keeper. On account of the early productiveness and quick growing qualities of this oat, it will thrive and produce a crop before the extreme hot and dry weather sets in, using only the moisture of the spring rains and snows. Those who desire early feed or a dry-land oat should not overlook the Kherson. Our seed is northern grown.

10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Lincoln Oats

This oat is, beyond a doubt, the heaviest yielding oat in existence. Not only does it produce quantity but you can find quality, too, for never has there been an oat introduced in our country that could equal it in appearance and weight, to the measured bushel.

It has a thin hull and is heavy meated. It is not the earliest oat, but matures just a few days later. We could not say that it is rust proof, for no oat is rust proof, but

we can say that the Lincoln Oat shows less rust than any other oat ever planted in your section.

If you are an oat man, we want you to write us for a sample of this seed, we know it will please you. The seed that we are offering is seed that was grown for us in the northwest and is absolutely free from foul seed. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

White Russian Side Oats

BLISS' REGENERATED

The original stock of White Russian Oats was a capital oat and sprang immediately into great favor, but we have to offer a higher strain of White Russian Oats, and any one anticipating the planting of oats should not overlook ordering at least a few hundred pounds of this variety. The following description is by Mr. Bliss, the originator:

"The White Russian Side Oat is an old favorite with the Western farmers on account of its fine appearance, strong straw and uniformly good yields, as well as for the digestibility and food value.

"The percentage of meat to total weight is 72 per cent, which is about as large a percentage as any oat grown.

"The thin hull makes it more digestible than some of the thicker hulled oats.

"It is a late variety, maturing, however, at an altitude as high as 7,000 feet. It is also a desirable variety to use when cut for hay at altitudes where it will not ripen.

"Having tried out the White Russian Oat, comparing it with others, found it less injured by grasshoppers and hail than the wide branching kind, owing to the peculiar formation of the head—grain on one side of the stem.

"Having decided to make a specialty of this oat, I began to look about for some seed free from mixture, but could find none, so I got the best I could obtain and then secured about a half bushel of pure seed by stripping the grain from heads showing proper development. From this I started the Bliss Side Oat, which has proven very satisfactory.

"As we use oats here as a cover crop for alfalfa, we do not seed heavily, using from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, and with this light seeding we not only get a stand of alfalfa, but thrash from 60 to 75 bushels of grain per acre.

"The heads contain from 90 to 150 grains and have, under favorable conditions, grown to a length of 2 feet.

"With this practically pedigreed seed our crop ripens uniformly and makes an attractive and altogether profitable crop.

E. R. BLISS."

Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Speltz

Prices Are Not Postpaid

The wonderful merits of this grain have placed it at the top of the list, especially among the dry-land farmers.

As seen in the picture, it resembles barley and wheat, and is classed with them. It will make a crop under the most unfavorable soil and weather conditions, and is one of the first spring grains to ripen, being of very rapid growth. If it is feed that you desire, don't overlook Speltz, for all kinds of stock do well on it and you can harvest more Speltz from an acre than either oats, wheat or barley.

Each year we are having more calls for Speltz, and in almost every case where small quantities were sold for trial purposes, the growers are now planting on a large scale.

If you have never tried this grain, we urge that you give it a trial, and make it a good one, for it is a certain pleaser.

In planting Speltz you sow from 50 to 75 pounds to the acre, but on dry land 40 to 50 pounds are sufficient.

When ready to buy, write us for special price; state the quantity wanted and we will gladly submit samples. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Bald or Hulless Barley

Prices Are Not Postpaid

This is one of the many forage plants that has met with success in our western country and is one of the best crops for green feed. Is very early and grows rapidly, which makes it a favorite where green feed is wanted. It can be used as cured hay, but should be cut or harvested when it is in the milk stage; if allowed to mature will make an excellent grain, which resembles wheat. It is not a milling variety, but when ground is an excellent feed for stock, which do well on it. It resists drought remarkably well. It will make a large crop of grain in dry seasons, even when wheat will fall. Yields well on poor lands and better on good land. It has no beard, shelling off its hulls the same as wheat. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Wisconsin No. 9 Barley

Wonderful New Breed of Six-Rowed Barley

Discovered and recommended by the State Agricultural Department of Wisconsin. The wonderful yield, the extreme earliness, the large grain and its value for feed have been the cause for such a demand for this new discovery.

Wisconsin No. 9 is the barley for the western planter, and will do good on any land. It is a sure crop. Last year was the first that No. 9 was ever tried out in the vicinity of Denver, and the stand was wonderful, the yield being extremely large. Even the straw was perfect and used for feed. We secured seed from this field and it is registered stock, guaranteed to be free from any mixture. We are just as sure of No. 9 as the coming barley as we were of Minnesota No. 13 as the only corn. Our seed supply this year is limited and we will not be able to supply the demand this grain has created, so advise early orders if possible. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Further information and prices on large amounts cheerfully given for the asking.

Beardless Barley, with Hull

A somewhat new grain and rapidly becoming a favorite in our western country among barley growers and feeders. The strong feature in favor of the barley is the freedom from the troublesome beard that appears on nearly all other barleys. This barley is particularly valuable to the hog growers who feed barley on account of its fattening qualities. It is much more agreeable to handle in threshing than other barleys, and a whole lot safer and better to feed on account of its being free from the beard, which often proves disastrous to the stock when feeding.

On account of the newness of this grain we were unable to locate a large amount of good seed stock and we urge that you send in your orders and inquiries as early as possible. 1 lb., 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.25. (For large amounts write for special prices.)

California Feed Barley

Prices Are Not Postpaid

We wish to particularly call attention of the stock growers to this wonderful grain, for, on account of the abundant yield of feed and the large amount of protein of this barley, renders its use valuable for stock and is highly esteemed by stock growers, regardless of the fact that it has a beard, for when desired for feeding the objection on account of the beard is overcome by cutting when the grain is in the dough, or if the grain is allowed to ripen it is advisable to grind before feeding, and when the grain is so treated the feeding value is increased 30 per cent. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Winter Rye

Prices Are Not Postpaid

A fast growing favorite for fall pastures, being very hardy and easily grown on almost any soil. It can be

sown either for the grain or the fodder, or for both, it being very productive. It could also be turned under in the spring when it is about 6 inches high and used for a soiler. We have only the old standard of Winter Rye to offer. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Spring Rye, True Stock

Prices Are Not Postpaid

Spring Rye is a sure crop and a heavy yielder. It should be sown the same time as other spring grains, and on account of its quick growing qualities it can be harvested early. Spring Rye is considered by many to be one of the best soilers in existence. Although Spring Rye does not grow as tall as the winter grade, it is deemed by many to be the best yielder and should not be overlooked when selecting seed for a dry strip or a place where other grain did not do well. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.



Head of Speltz



Corn

Cost of Corn

Did you ever figure out the cost of seed for an acre of corn? Surely you have, and you can't help but agree with us, that there is not a single item that has the small cost or expense attached to it as corn, when you consider the value of a good crop, both as a money maker and for use on the farm. Remember, it only takes 8 to 10 pounds of our high grade corn to plant a big acre.

Field Corn

Growing corn in the West is a different game altogether than growing corn in the East. And the big secret of success in the West is the seed. You could select the finest piece of corn land in this country, fall plow, pulverize and level it, but if you put in Eastern seed all that you would obtain from it would be a fine crop of fodder with practically no corn. Now, here is the argument: Corn that matures in the East in 90 to 100 days would not mature in the West in 115 to 125 days. We all know that we have only 100 to 110 days to mature corn in this country. There has been many a good, conscientious corn grower discouraged to such an extent through this fine looking Eastern and Southern corn seed that it would be almost impossible to induce them to plant corn again. Now, it is just as easy to secure a good crop of corn in Colorado and adjoining country, as in any of our best corn states, but it is necessary to have the right variety of seed. And seed that was matured in this country in 90 to 100 days. Our country is not considered a corn country for we never grow enough corn here to attract attention. But each year we are improving. Our growers are beginning to realize that the right kind of seed will produce the right kind of corn. When selecting seed corn always buy the best. Sometimes the price may seem high, but when you figure that one bushel of selected seed corn will plant 6 to 8 acres of land, the actual cost per acre will be small, and your chances on a full crop made better.

Our seed corn was all grown for us in the vicinity of Denver and is from 1916 crop.

Success of Corn on Dry Lands

Every year the West is having better success in growing corn on dry lands. By dry lands we mean lands that depend entirely on rainfall and snows for moisture. Even when we have what is known as a dry year, there has been good crops of corn taken from these lands.

The scientific means of storing moisture away in the soil are improving each year, and every year the demand for our dry land seed corn is growing.

By "dry land" seed corn, we mean corn that has been grown on dry land without irrigation. It is of very quick growth and can stand the drought longer than other varieties. Our stock was grown for us east of Denver, and is strictly "dry land seed."

Corn on Irrigated Land

This is the day of \$100.00 or better per acre for irrigated land. You can't afford to have a half crop of corn in your field, and you can't afford to hire help to work a half crop of corn, every acre must pay for \$100.00 or better investment. This is our argument, it costs just as much in time and labor to grow a poor crop as it does to grow a good full crop. By a full crop, we mean a full field, one that produces a heavy yield of both corn and fodder, so that when you have your crop harvested, you are satisfied that your land has repaid you well for the time, expense and anxious days that you have put into the crop. Did you ever stop to figure that the results of your corn crop greatly depend upon the selection of your seeds, and that it is absolutely necessary to have good tested seed? Now, we know our seed, every grain of it, and we are trying to give you actual description of our different varieties.

Select the corn you think is best for your land and write for special prices and samples.

Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent

If you haven't already got a start with Minnesota No. 13, order today—it is the corn for the West. Two years ago was our first to offer this wonderful corn and it has proved the greatest corn that has ever been introduced in the West. No corn grower need be without this variety because the price is very reasonable. Remember! If you want a large crop of corn plant Minnesota No. 13.

MINNESOTA No. 13 (The Corn for Colorado)

MINNESOTA No. 13—Another point to which particular attention should be directed is its adaptability to changes in soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions, or require several years to become acclimated. Minnesota No. 13 Corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to the height of 7 feet and, being leafy, make excellent and nutritious fodder.

We were the first firm to catalog and introduce this wonderful corn in Colorado and we claimed a whole lot for this corn but we did not claim half enough. We expected it would give satisfaction but we did not expect it would turn out to be the greatest corn that was ever grown in this section. Minnesota No. 13 fills your cribs.

To Prof. W. M. Hays, formerly at the Minnesota State Experiment station, recently Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is due the honor of having originated this valuable extra early yellow dent corn. Not only is it fully as early as any of the yellow dent corns, but its record of heavy yields is such as to mark it as distinctly and undoubtedly the most profitable of all the yellow dent varieties. It was the remarkable productiveness of the Minnesota No. 13 Corn that led Professor Hays to say: "The inherited quality of corn to yield heavily or poorly, all comes in the ten pounds, more or less, of seed planted to the acre," and never was the truth of this statement better exemplified than in Minnesota No. 13. Much time and labor was expended by Professor Hayes and his staff of assistants in breeding and perfecting this strain. It was first disseminated as Minnesota No. 13 Corn, the intention being to later give it an appropriate name, but it has since become so widely and favorably known as Minnesota No. 13 that it must continue to be so known.

The ears are of handsome appearance bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk. No corn excels in quality the Minnesota No. 13, for cobs are well filled and the individual kernels plump and of good color.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in good location, but ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in this section, where early frosts are common. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Northwestern Dent

Write for Special Prices

One of the earliest varieties of corn known is termed a 90-day variety. As a rule, early corns are not heavy yielders, the average yield to an acre being 15 to 25 bushels, but Northwestern Dent is not only an early corn but is a fair yielder and the seed we are offering averaged 40 bushels to the acre, up in Canada.

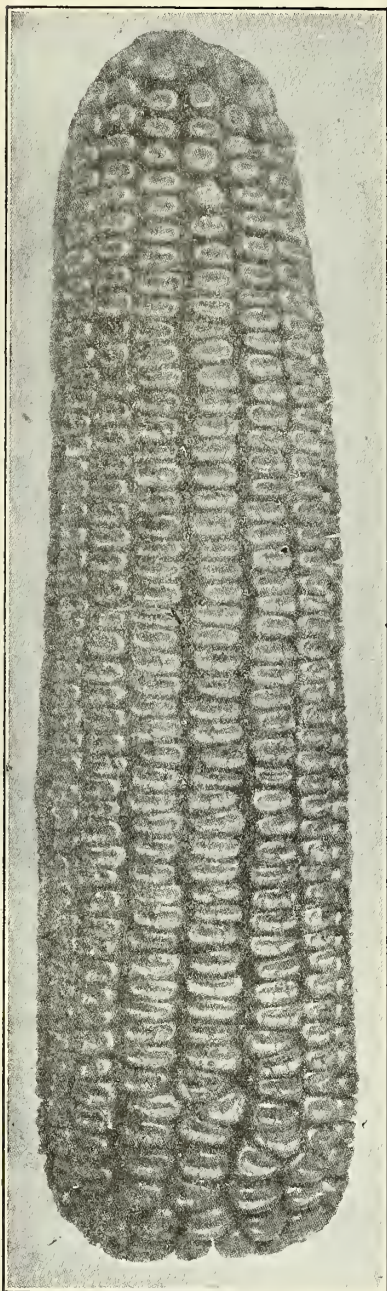
It produces stalks 5 or 6 feet high, that contain a large number of ears to every hill and will mature in the shortest season of any dent or flint corn grown. This corn is neither white nor yellow but is more of a dark red color with a white cap, with 12 to 14 rows to the ear. The seed we are offering tested 95 per cent germination. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of Colorado, Wyoming and other dry land countries, where feed is wanted, that it is better to have red corn than no corn at all, and this variety can be relied upon to mature before any flint or early dent variety, and when the weather conditions are very poor, Northwestern Dent will give you corn where other sorts fail.

Those who wish an early corn for feed, to eliminate that early summer corn buying expense, should not overlook this early producer. Samples furnished and special prices made on request. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Swadley

We regard this corn in some respects as the most valuable for this section. There are varieties that, under favorable conditions, will yield more grain, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do so well.

It seems to possess a faculty of growing right along and making a crop under weather conditions that would ruin other varieties. Its ability to endure more heat and drouth has no equal in the dent varieties. It will make a fine crop of corn in 90 days. In appearance the Swadley is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent. The kernels are broad and of a light color. The average height of stocks is 6 feet, and produces ears 7 to 9 inches in length, with 12 to 16 rows of grain. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**



Minnesota No. 13

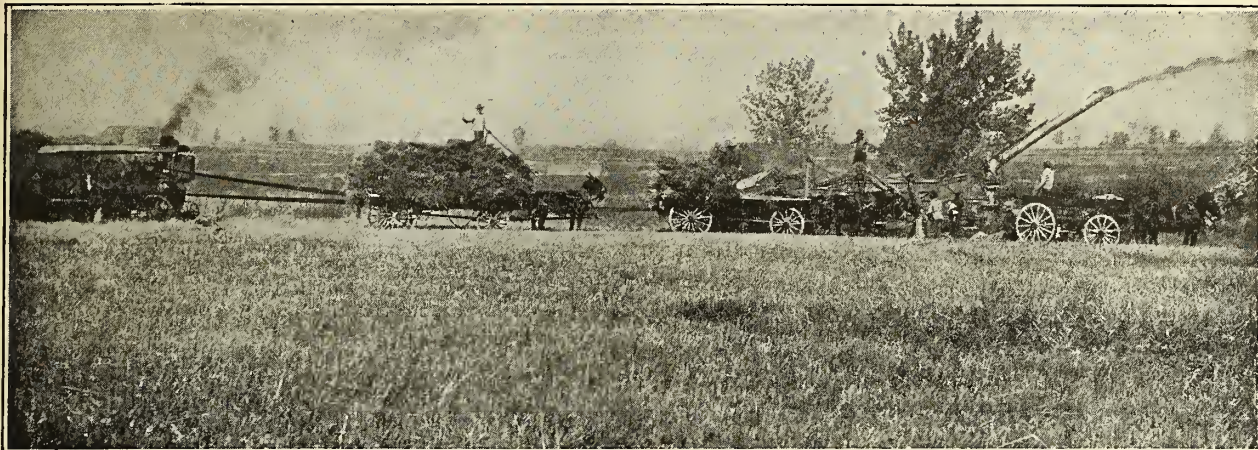
Pride of the North

(90-Day Yellow Dent)

This is an old standby of the Western planters, and can almost always be depended upon to produce good corn. In yield it will come up to almost any common variety of field corn. The stalks are well proportioned, being short jointed and leafy. Two or more good well-developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. The kernels are very deep and closely set on the ear, being easy to shell. It produces more shelled corn in proportion to the cob than most other varieties grown in the West. The average height of the stalk is 8 feet, average distance base of ear from ground 3 feet. Pride of the North made a good corn last year (1916) and you will remember there were 71 days between moisture when corn was just about 1 foot high.

Our seed is Colorado grown, 1916 crop.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$3.50.



Colorado White Dent

This is without doubt the best of the white seed corns for Colorado dry lands. It produces nice large ears, kernels long and regular. It stands drought almost as well as Australian. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Colorado Yellow Dent

(Or IMPROVED COLORADO YELLOW DENT)

This is not a special variety or a fixed type of corn. That is, different lots of seed may develop different growths, different stocks and different ears. This is because there really is no such thing as Colorado Yellow Dent. It seems the original strain of Colorado Yellow Dent was the old Pride of the North, brought to Colorado years ago by the first people who attempted to grow corn here. And as the seed became acclimated to our conditions and passed from one farmer to the other, its name was lost. And for lack of another name it was called "Yellow Dent" or "Colorado Yellow Dent." Since that time there have been several other varieties of Yellow Dent corn brought into Colorado from the East and North, some farmers bringing them with them from their old homes in the East. They proved successful, but after growing here a number of years their names were lost and forgotten. Until now, whenever there is a Yellow Dent corn that does fairly well in these sections and the grower is unable to tell you the variety, they just call it "Yellow Dent." So there are at least five different kinds of Colorado Yellow Dent, but they are all good.

But the Yellow Dent we are offering is some we had especially grown for us and is an exceptionally good variety for dry as well as irrigated lands. Matures when other varieties fail. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Calico

This is an early variety of dent corn. It ripens in 95 days from planting, grows 6 feet high, with stocks that are very leafy. The kernels are a combination in color of red, white and yellow stripes. It is full of protein and very rich. Stock prefer it to other varieties. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

White Australian

90-DAY FLINT

This variety of field corn will withstand more heat and drought than any other corn, and is therefore the corn for the arid lands of the West. Grows 5 to 8 feet high, bearing one to two long ears, the grains are white and decidedly flinty. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Pop Corn

If by express or freight, deduct 5 cents per pound from prices quoted.

SPANISH POP CORN

The largest pop corn under cultivation. Unlike other varieties the seed is round instead of rice shape, and in growth and habit resembles the common varieties of flint corn. But when popped it looks more like a large snow flake, often measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. This new variety is taking the place of the popular varieties, both for the family garden and a commercial way. Yields more ears to the stalk than any other kind. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Postpaid.

WHITE RICE

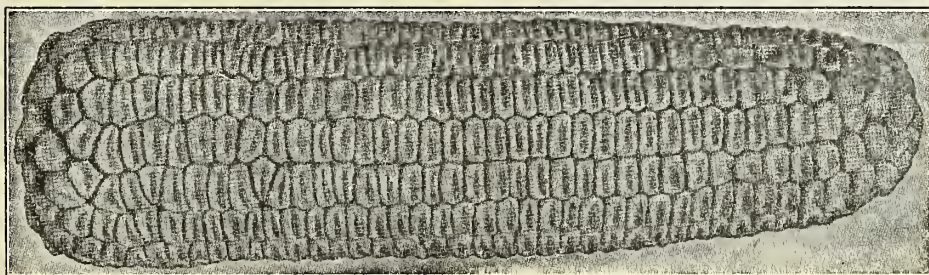
A very popular sort with rice-shaped kernels. This is the old standard, having been used for years. It opens out white and clear. In a commercial way there is more of a demand for white rice than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. Postpaid.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN

The seed is of a golden color and matures early and the yield is fairly heavy. An excellent variety for dry land. When popped it opens up large and white and its immense size makes it a favorite whenever tried. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.20. Postpaid.

BLACK BEAUTY POP CORN

The earliest pop corn grown. Matures and ripens off ready to pop before any other variety. Received its name from its peculiar color, which is a dark red or wine color. But when popped it is large, tender and snowy white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.



GET
OUR
SPECIAL
DELIVERED
PRICES

ENSILAGE CORN

The building of silos throughout the West has increased more during the past three years than during the previous ten years. This has resulted in a demand for silage.

Corn is the most profitable silage crop, but it is necessary that the proper varieties are grown. It must be of rank growth and plenty of foliage. It is also very essential that the corn is not of an extremely late variety as it is necessary that the ears are very nearly matured as the feeding value is not so great when fodder is green.

CORN IS THE MOST PROFITABLE SILAGE CROP

The best silage is obtained when corn that is fairly well matured is used. Many feeders plant varieties that produce a good percentage of fairly matured ears in preference to the enormous growing varieties which fail to mature in this section. For the more ears produced the greater the fattening properties, so if planting for ears as well as fodder, plant further apart, giving it an opportunity to mature. But if tonnage is desired it should be planted closer.

HARVESTING

Corn intended for the silo should be allowed to remain in the field for a day or two, after harvesting, where it will lose a portion of the moisture.

If the leaves become dry, water may be applied from a hose as the corn passes through the silage cutter.

Corn that has been frosted and become partially dry in the field may also be treated in this manner, with water, and will make excellent silage.

Eureka Ensilage Corn

Good Points and Bad Points About This Wonderful Corn

It will produce more tons of fodder to the acre than any other variety, more leaves and broader leaves on the stock than any other variety. It will fill that silo quicker than any other variety; it will grow to an enormous size in Colorado; does especially well on heavy bottom land. But good, old, wise feeders here in the West don't think so much of it for this section because our season is a little too short for it. The fodder does not have time to ripen and when green fodder is put in a silo it gets sour. Besides, Eureka will not make any corn, and that is what counts in ensilage.

The stock we offer is genuine.

Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Evergreen Sweet Corn

FOR SILO AND FODDER

This not only makes the sweetest fodder for silos, but is much finer grained than field corn. It is also fine for early hog feed.

Write for special prices, as we make inducements to parties wanting large quantities.

Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Iowa Silver Mine

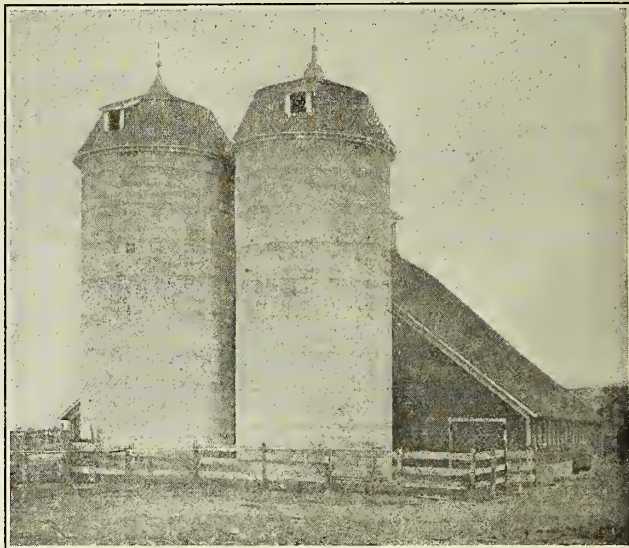
Although more of this variety is grown throughout the middle states than any other white corn, we can hardly recommend it in Colorado as a sure cropper, as it is not an early variety.

We do recommend it as one of the very best silo corns for this section, as it produces stalks eight feet high, with plenty of leaves. It never fails to produce nice large ears that are always well enough matured for ensilage purposes.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Improved Leaming

It has been one of the leading varieties of corn for nearly 100 years. It was originated in Ohio by Mr. J. S. Leaming, early in the 19th century, and since that time it has been gradually brought west and acclimated



Prepare Now to Fill Your Silo

to the different climates until now it produces very satisfactory corn crops to the farmers in Eastern Colorado. We sell tons of this seed to stockmen who are located near the mountains, for ensilage purposes.

Grows from 7 to 10 feet in height; the ears are uniform and of good size and set well up from the ground; cob is red and of medium size and very productive. It produces a wonderful supply of fodder leaves, which make it so desirable for ensilage.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Red Cob Ensilage

Ever since the silo has been coming into our Western country, the big question among its users was: "What is the best corn to use for the silo?" Of course, every one has his own opinion and answer to the question. Some said one kind was the best, because it did the best for them. But the best answer we had was from Mr. McLean of Hazeltine, Colo. He said he considered Red Cob Ensilage the best because it grew to the enormous height of 10 to 12 feet with ears matured just right for the silo, and that the long stalks were thickly covered with heavy leaves, and he said: "When you can get corn like that you have got fodder corn. And Red Cob Ensilage is the only kind that I am going to plant next year."

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN—This variety is of a southern type of large white corn and an exceedingly heavy bearer of both grain and fodder where the season permits, but in the Western country, where we have the early frost, it is only planted for the silo. It bears good, strong stalks with short joints, which yield an enormous amount of fodder.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Brazilian Stooling Corn

It is quite different from other varieties, mainly in its stooling habit, which places it a favorite with many planters and stock feeders. For silage purposes it produces an abundance of fodder, although it requires a long, warm season to fully mature the ears.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 70c.

For larger amounts get our special prices.

DROUGHT-RESISTANT SEEDS

For other dry-land seeds see pages as follows:

Artichokes	Page 26
Field Beans	Page 28
Vetch	Page 26
Brome Grass	Page 14
Corn	Page 19
Millet	Page 24

Kaffir Corn	Page 24
Jerusalem Corn	Page 24
Milo Maze	Page 24
Broom Corn	Page 24
Field Peas	Page 25
Rape	Page 25
Sweet Clover	Page 13

Being located in a territory where water is scarce and great sections of land under cultivation depend wholly upon the rainfall, which is quite limited—we make a specialty of Dry Land Seeds. By Dry Land Seeds we mean those that produce crops of profit, with the least amount of moisture, and the seeds we offer for this purpose have the strongest germinating power, which in a period of drought continue to grow. Our Dry Land Seeds are grown in non-irrigated districts, maturing in a climate containing but little moisture, and, being grown under these conditions, are capable of resisting more drought than the general seeds offered.

Feterita, or Shribar Corn

The Prices on Feterita Are Not Postpaid

This new early bearing forage plant is of the Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize type, but matures from 15 to 25 days earlier than either of the above, and considered by many equal to any of the forage varieties for feeding purposes. In habit, Feterita resembles Milo Maize, except that the heads are uniformly erect and the seeds are larger, softer and chalk white in color. The stems are rather slender and vary in height from 4 to 7 feet with locality and season. They are somewhat juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. In general Feterita yields have been equal and in some cases better than other grain sorghums. Experiments so far indicate that its earliness, its rather low water requirements, its satisfactory yield and the ease with which it may be harvested, give it a real place among sorghums, either for grain or forage, or both. No farmer should discard Milo, Cane or Kaffir for Feterita until he has tried the latter and found it to outyield the former grains, with certainty, on his land.

Like other grain sorghums, Feterita should be planted in rows 40 to 44 inches apart, or about the same as

Milo Maize. Don't plant Feterita while the ground is cold, for, like other sorghums, it is a warm weather plant. If planted for hay, use the common wheat drill, sowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre. For the best results, Feterita should be cultivated the same as corn, with the exception of ridging the rows. When the crop is intended solely for grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully matured, but if left until all the heads on suckers are completely ripe, considerable seed may be lost through shattering. Where the heads are cut from the standing stalks in the field, it is best to pasture the remainder of the crop. Feterita can be threshed with an ordinary grain separator, if a foot or more of the stems are left to the heads fewer grains will be broken in thrashing. Home-grown seed is generally more productive than seed brought from the south or some other warm country, so we have obtained our seed stock from growers in the vicinity of Denver and Eastern Colorado, grown on dry land. We believe that those who have not already used this sorghum should try it, even if not more than a few pounds; if you are interested on a larger scale, we request you to write us for samples and prices on large amounts.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Sorghum, or Cane

Prices Are Not Postpaid

Sorghum as a hay crop can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop under the most unfavorable circumstances than almost any other forage crop. It will yield many tons per acre, which, when properly cured, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses. Containing a high percentage of sugar, it is very sweet and palatable and is preferred by stock to any other forage, and for cows nothing can be better, as it produces an abundant flow of milk.

If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; if broadcast, about one bushel per acre, and if in drills, about three pecks of seed will be required. This will make good fine hay. Cut when seed is in dough.

When grown as a crop for seed, sow in drills three feet apart, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as for corn. The seed has a ready market value and brings remunerative prices. In sections affected by hot, dry seasons it is one of the safest and most profitable crops that can be grown, either for forage or for seed. The stalks are also manufactured into molasses.

Early Orange Sorghum

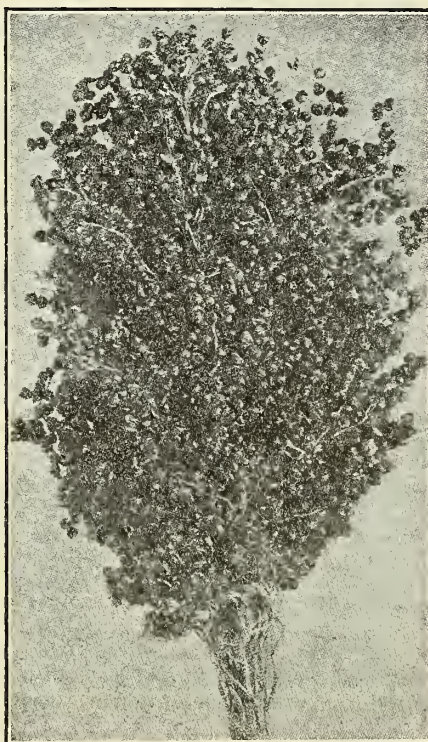
This variety is very popular in the South. Is similar to the Early Amber, but is little planted in this section. Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.40.

Early Amber Cane

The most popular variety in this section. It furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, being rich in saccharine matter, and makes a nice amber syrup. Can be fed to stock, either green or cured, and it will produce one abundant crop of feed, and after being cut will stool and furnish a good growth which may be pastured.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Get prices on large amounts.



Early Amber Cane

Drought Resistant Seeds, Continued

Extra Early Kaffir

This is the earliest Kaffir in existence. The seed is white, but the hull is black. It will produce a crop long before the ordinary varieties. It is of dwarf growth. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.85.**

Jerusalem Corn

Especially adapted for culture in dry sections. It is a sure cropper, yielding an immense crop of flat, soft grains similar to White Kaffir Corn, being very valuable for feeding stock and poultry. The plant grows about 3 feet high. It can be depended upon to produce a crop, regardless of drought. **Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.**

Dwarf Milo Maize

Has shown itself to be one of the most reliable crops in the dry sections, either for a grain crop or a crop of fodder. It is rapidly increasing in popularity, due to its merits. Has frequently produced 30 bushels of grain per acre without rain. When sown for grain crop, use 5 to 6 pounds to the acre and cultivate like corn. The grain resembles the Red Kaffir Corn very closely, but is not as hard. **Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

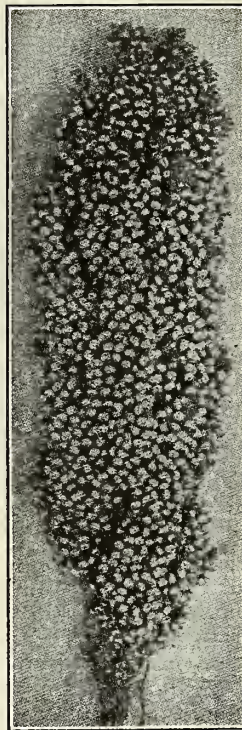
Broom Corn

This is a money-maker. Besides the brush, which sold the past year as high as \$250.00 per ton, it produces a very heavy yield of seed which is equal to Milo Maize or Feterita for feeding.

Should be planted about June 1st in rows 3½ feet apart and hills 6 to 10 inches apart. It requires about 8 pounds of seed to an acre. You should try Broom Corn this year, and if your conditions are right to produce a crop of Broom Corn, you have a money-maker.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—This variety produces a fine quality of straight, green brush. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**

OKLAHOMA DWARF—Grows about 5 feet high. It is earlier than any other variety; succeeds well on dry lands. Produces a large yield of fine brush. **Lb., 5c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**



Kaffir Corn

Kaffir Corn

These Prices Are Not Post-paid. If Wanted by Parcel Post, Add Postage.

For Large Amounts Write for Special Price.

This is the great fodder crop of Western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. Regions so dry where corn cannot be grown, Kaffir Corn will make a good yield, 30 to 40 bushels per acre, of seed equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of forage. It does well anywhere in the corn belt, and on good ground will yield as much per acre as corn. The fodder is better than the best corn fodder, and almost equal to cane. Grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. Can be sown broadcast. We have the red and white varieties. **Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 35c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00.**

Sudan Grass, see Page 10

MILLET

Millet is especially adapted to regions of light rainfall and hot weather. The seed is a very valuable feed for hogs, poultry, etc. The hay is fed most satisfactory to dairy cows and sheep.

Millet is sown about the same time as corn, but if grown for hay and not seed they may be sown as late as July 10th. The seed is usually sown broadcast about three-quarters of an inch deep. But when grown for seed it is best to plant in rows. The best hay is obtained, if cut, just as the millet starts to head.

Siberian, or Russian

The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destines it to take front rank, if not lead, all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.15; 100 lbs., \$3.75.**

Common

This particular kind of Millet is grown where early hay is desired. It is a very light yielder but produces hay of an excellent quality and, although an old standard, it always is of less value than the other varieties. Three-fourths of a bushel plants an acre. Our stock of this Millet is very fancy and was grown for us on non-irrigated land in Eastern Colorado. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**

Hog, or Manitoba

(Sometimes Known as Broom Corn Millet)

Experience has shown that Broom Corn Millet, when grown in competition with German or Common Millet, on the dry lands of this Western section, is a surer cropper. No matter how dry our summers may be, it is almost sure to produce an abundance of grain; sometimes as much as 60 to 70 bushels to the acre be-

ing produced. It should be cut while young. It is very early, maturing in from 70 to 80 days.

The seed being the richest and most valuable hog feed that can be produced, and it is surprising how eagerly the hogs eat it. As a poultry food it is very valuable. If grown for a hay crop, it should be cut before the seed matures. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.** Get special price on large amounts.

German

The farmer who sows Millet for seed should plant only pure seed. There is always a ready market for pure Millet, when it is often difficult to dispose of mixed or hybridized Millet at any price. This Millet will yield from 40 to 50 bushels of seed per acre, besides an enormous amount of fodder. We exercise great care to have our stock of this pure and unmixed, and must charge a higher price than for inferior or mixed seed. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.**

Japanese

(Million Dollar Grass)

Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably well, and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low, moist ground. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**



Hogs Do Well on Field Peas, Rape or Artichokes

FIELD PEAS

These Prices Are Not Postpaid. If Wanted by Parcel Post, add Postage

No other grain crop, except perhaps oats, can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw. As a pasture for certain kinds of livestock, peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soiling and fodder uses are excelled only by clover. There is no kind of livestock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed to advantage.

They should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with oats, using two bushels of oats to two bushels of peas per acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then the oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the oats are in the milk and the peas in the dough.

San Luis Valley Peas

From the appearance of this pea one would readily come to the conclusion that it was a cross between a green and yellow variety, for the seeds are mixed of these two colors. This is without a doubt the best stock pea to grow in Colorado. It produces a large quantity of vines, which make a fine hay, and the seed is very fattening for sheep, hogs, etc. When sown for seed as grain, about 40 pounds per acre, but for hay it may be sown as late of July, when 70 pounds per acre is usually sown. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Ask for price on quantity.

Dry Land Peas

This wonderful new pea seed is a great addition to the list of dry land field seeds. Our seed is well acclimated to the high altitude, having been grown for the past six years about 40 miles east of Denver. It is very hardy and a wonderful cropper and can be sown from the 15th of April to the end of May. Will bear pods from 8 to 12 inches long, and grows about 2 feet high. The pods when young can be used as green peas. In the dry state, if used for soup, do not soak them in hot water over 20 minutes before boiling.

It is also used as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. The stalk and leaves make excellent fodder, fed green. If wanted to plow under for fertilizing, drill a foot apart. For fodder or for seed, plant 3 feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

Canadian Green Peas

This variety is almost identical with the yellow, so it is quite unnecessary to describe it, except to say that the seed is green instead of yellow. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

Whip-poor-will Cow Peas

This pea is grown very extensively in the northern and middle part of the United States and is very valuable as a fodder and fertilizing crop. The seeds are larger than the regular stock peas and are a spotted brown color. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

Get our special prices on large amounts.

PEANUTS

Can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds. The vines are valuable feed for horses, cattle and sheep. One acre will produce from one to two tons of vines. The nuts are relished by nearly everyone and contain a large percentage of nutriment. Peanuts do best on a light, sandy soil.

IMPROVED LARGE VIRGINIA PEANUT

A very profitable variety to grow, and is easily cultivated. Very erect, the largest pods and kernels, with fewer imperfect pods than any variety. The vines make valuable forage for stock. By mail, large pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.50, not postpaid.

SPANISH PEANUT

The earliest variety grown. Pods are small, remarkably solid, well filled, and of an extra fine quality. Yield per acre very large. Large pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Jerusalem, or Potato Artichokes

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 200 lbs. to plant an acre. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.**

Australian Salt Bush

A plant of low spreading growth, sending out runners 8 feet long in all directions, covering the ground with foliage one foot deep. A valuable forage plant for regions subject to drought, and flourishing on alkali soils. Sow one pound of seed to the acre, which requires a little moisture to start. **Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.**

Sand, or Hairy Vetch

This is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers are learning more of its great value.

It belongs to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant.

The first crop of green fodder can be cut as early as July. The second growth becomes taller than the first

and when ready for hay should be left until some seed have become formed.

It will grow on light poor land.

It will stand extreme drought and heat.

It will grow in almost any climate.

It will produce from 12 to 20 tons of green fodder.

It makes excellent crops of hay.

It improves the soil, being a nitrogen gatherer, and when turned under is an excellent fertilizer.

Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Not postpaid.

Get special prices on large quantities.

Spring Vetch

Spring Vetch is used for the same purpose as Hairy Vetch, but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extreme heat as well. If sown with oats it makes pretty fair feed, but if you are going to put in Vetch, we recommend Hairy Vetch above this variety. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall crop in July, August and September, and still later further south. In a few weeks from the time of sowing hogs or cattle can be turned on it. Under favorable conditions Rape is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months. When on the Rape they should at all times have access to salt. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of June and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. It does well sown with oats. After oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly. If the soil is rich and clean, sow broadcast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broadcast, use 5 to 6 pounds, and if in drills, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Not postpaid.**

YOUR LEGUME CROPS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IF YOU INOCULATE THE SEEDS WITH EITHER

NITRO-GERM

TAKE YOUR FERTILIZER FROM THE AIR. DO NOT BUY EXPENSIVE NITRATES

NITRO-GERM Will Get Them For You

All well inoculated legumes have the power of securing their Nitrogen from the air through the bacteria on their roots. Treat all your legume seeds with NITRO-GERM and more than double the yield; at the same time you will add large quantities of Nitrogen to the soil for your succeeding crops. Plant an inoculated legume between rows of, or in combination with, your corn, wheat, rye, etc., thereby feeding the necessary nitrates and reducing your fertilizer bill.

Special cultures of NITRO-GERM are prepared for ALFALFA, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, PEAS, BEANS, and all other Legumes.

Insist on NITRO-GERM, the Safest, Cheapest, most Reliable Inoculation.

Always specify crop when ordering.

50c per Acre-bottle; \$2.50 per Five-acre bottle.



SEED INOCULATION

To Increase the Yield and Fertilizer Value of Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, Vetch, Soy Beans.

These legumes can be made to yield their maximum amount only when they are properly inoculated and when so treated they will enrich the soil to such an extent that high-priced fertilizers are usually unnecessary.

Comes to you put up in bottles ready to be sprinkled upon the seed just before planting. You can perfectly inoculate the seed for 10 acres in 10 minutes. The results are certain and we recommend our customers to use this preparation on every planting of legume seed they make. Specify the particular seed you will plant or ask for further particulars.

Endorsed by Agricultural Experiment Stations and Farmers everywhere.

1/4-Acre Size, 50c; 1-Acre Size, \$2.00; 5-Acre Size, \$6.00.

The Western Seed Company,
Denver, Colo.

Colo., Feb. 15th.

Gentlemen:—Two years ago I sent to you for 10 pounds of your Turkestan Alfalfa seed for trial in this altitude. It is about 8,000 feet here at Ridgeway. And I can say I was well pleased, it sure was genuine. All my neighbors were surprised. I cut it three times the first year. Please send me samples of your Turkestan Alfalfa, I want to plant about 200 pounds this year.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY BURCH.

Vegetable Seeds

OUR MOTTO:

**Give the Grower the Best there is and
the Best will come back to You.**

This illustration is one of our loading stations. The past season we bought and shipped over 800 carloads of vegetables, and we make it a point when buying to give goods grown from our seed the preference. In this way we are able to judge the kind of goods that are grown from our seeds, therefore you can readily understand why we are so desirous of selling the very best, for if we sell poor seed, the crop we will have offered us will be an inferior grade. Thus it is to our interest to sell only the very finest seeds, for in return, at shipping season, we are able to offer our trade fancy vegetables at higher prices.



Partial View of Our Vegetable Platform

Artichokes

CULTURE—In February or March sow and transplant in hotbeds so as to give plenty of room until the danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. Jerusalem Artichokes should be planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE ARTICHOKE—Are cultivated for their flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with light covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years. Cultivation limited in this selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

JERUSALEM, OR TUBEROUS ROOTED ARTICHOKE.
—See Page 26.

Asparagus Seed

The practical way of asparagus culture is to sow the seeds in the open ground, and the following spring the roots can be transplanted (but some growers prefer older roots.) For this vegetable a sandy soil is best.



Glant Argenteuil

Plants should be set about four inches deep, one to two feet apart, in rows five to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—This early variety was first imported and sold on this market by us. Its superior qualities over the old varieties has placed it ahead of all others. Dark green in color, large shoots, far more productive than the old sorts, which makes it the preferred asparagus on all markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

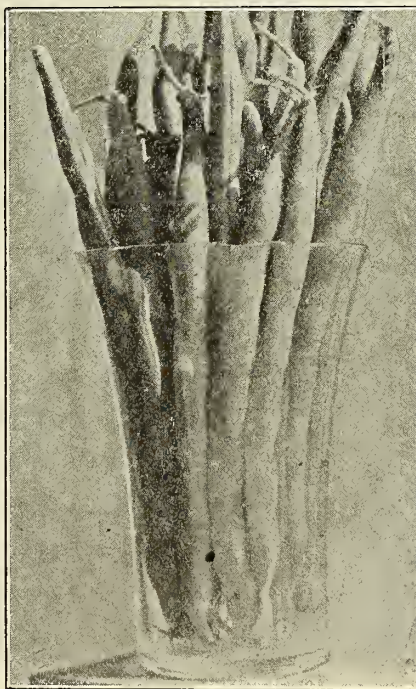
PALMETO—This has been the most popular variety for general gardening purposes. Matures early, very prolific, producing an abundance of deep green shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A green sort, shoots of large and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A large thick variety, clear white until about four inches above the surface. While some markets prefer the white, we do not recommend this variety for the Denver market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Asparagus Roots, see Page 69

**ASPARAGUS
IS A
DROUGHT
RESISTING
PLANT.
CAN BE
PROFITABLY
GROWN
WITH VERY
LITTLE
WATER.
GIVE
PLENTY
CULTIVATION.**



Shipper's Green Pod Beans
(See Page 28)

Soja, or Soy Bean

Don't Plant Late Variety

A valuable forage plant, little affected by heat and drought. Is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable; also a good fertilizer.

EARLY DWARF GREEN SOJAS

Plant No Other Variety in This Section

An early maturing variety of the Soja Beans which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite so large a growth of vines as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting, or in northern sections where later varieties do not have time to mature. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c.

GARDEN BEANS

Prices on Beans Are Postpaid Up to and Including 2 Lbs.

Anybody can raise beans, but you want something that will sell after the crop is grown.

You will notice that we have several new varieties. They are not new this year, but have been given a thorough trial, not only as to quality, but as a seller, and have proved very satisfactory.

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and can not withstand even slight frosts. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row, and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow so that the roots are not injured.

Green Podded Varieties

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—A very early round podded sort, having medium sized fleshy pods. Vines small and very productive; for early planting this is one of the best sorts. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—This is the earliest of all the round green podded sorts. The plants are quite pro-

ductive, pods being handsome, long and perfectly round and straight and of a light green color. This is also a good bean for late planting, as it stands the early frosts of the fall. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

FULL MEASURE BEANS—This bean is very similar to the Longfellow. Pods are long and straight, quite stringless and of dark green foliage. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—An exceedingly productive and very hardy. Matures a few days earlier than the Burpee's Stringless, but is slightly longer and more nearly straight. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

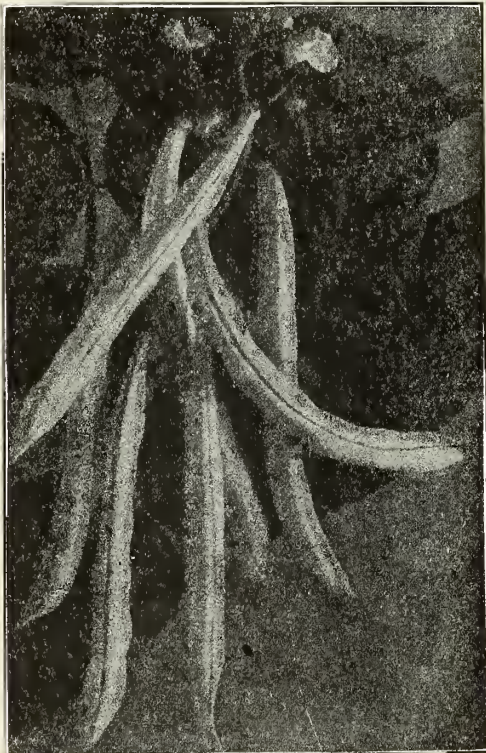
SHIPPER'S GREEN POD—(See illustration page 27)—This is the bean planted so extensively by our market gardeners, as it produces a large crop of pods which find a ready sale to the shippers at an advanced price. It is an excellent keeper; better than the Burpee's Stringless, Refugee. The pods are long and straight and of a dark green color. When the pods are young they are absolutely stringless, very tender, and of highest flavor—even excelling the old standard, Burpee's Stringless. But if allowed to remain on the vine too long it becomes quite stringy. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

VALENTINE—This is an old, well known variety, very productive. Pods are long, green, straight and perfectly round. The quality is also good, pods being decidedly tender. Suitable for early and late planting, being extremely sturdy. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

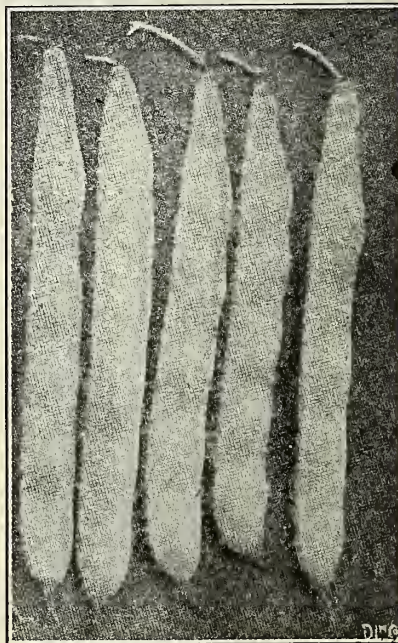
DWARF HORTICULTURAL—or Shell Beans—Very productive, vines compact, upright, with large leaves; pods medium length, round curved, yellowish color, marked with splashes of red. The beans are fit for use as green shell beans, very early and in this condition the beans are very large and easily shelled, and are about equal to Lima Beans in quality. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Wax Pod Varieties

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX—This bean is a favorite among the growers who grow beans for the early market, as it is the earliest of the round pod wax varieties. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up, which are of a nice bright yellow color. This bean is often confused with such beans as German Black Wax, Dwarf Black Wax, etc. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Refugee Wax Bean



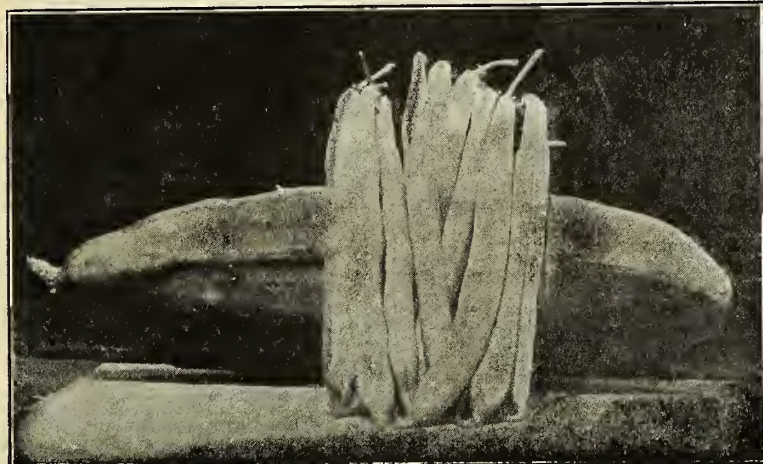
Davis White Wax

GREEN
CHAMPION
SEE
NOVELTIES
PAGE 5

GERMAN BLACK WAX—Vines medium size with small foliage, very vigorous, hardy and productive, maturing about mid-season, pods are medium length, borne well up from the ground, are curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a cream white color. It remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

REFUGEE WAX—A slender, golden yellow pod, round and very meaty. This variety sells well on most markets and is recommended to gardeners. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—A white-seeded Golden Wax Bean of superior quality, attractive appearance and great productiveness. The plant grows larger than the Golden Wax and produces an abundant crop of large, meaty pods, which are of a bright golden-yellow color, exceedingly attractive and very uniform in size and shape. We recommend this bean most highly to growers desiring flat podded variety. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Shipper's Wax Pod Bean and Davis Perfect Cucumber

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER—This is a good pole bean, having fine eating qualities. Grows luxuriantly and bears for a long time, but does not sell well on this market. Pods irregular. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

LAZY WIFE—Green podded, very productive and later than other varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER BEAN—The best wax podded pole bean. Vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant cluster, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

LIMA BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—This is the earliest of the flat pod Lima Beans, being two weeks earlier than other varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

FLAGEOLET WAX—This is a very fine bean; easy to grow, and a good yielder. The vines are large, strong and erect, and produce very showy and attractive pods which are long, flat and of a golden color. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

DETROIT WAX—Vines very hardy, productive and erect growing. Pods light yellow, straight, broad and flat, 4 to 4½ inches in length and as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. Seed medium sized, oval, white with more or less irregular dark brown or black markings about the eye. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

OLD-FASHIONED GOLDEN WAX—The old standard wax sort, productive and early, with yellow semi-round pods of good quality, ready to pick 50 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—One of the old popular varieties; pods straight, flat and golden in color. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—Pods are long, thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

SHIPPER'S WAX POD—This bean was introduced by us six years ago—it is different from any other bean offered. We obtained our original stock seed from an old Italian gardener who spent ten years in perfecting this stock. It is the best round pod variety and of brisk growth; very productive. Pods long, round, straight, thick and absolutely stringless. This variety has proved the best shipper sold on the market and we cannot recommend it too highly to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

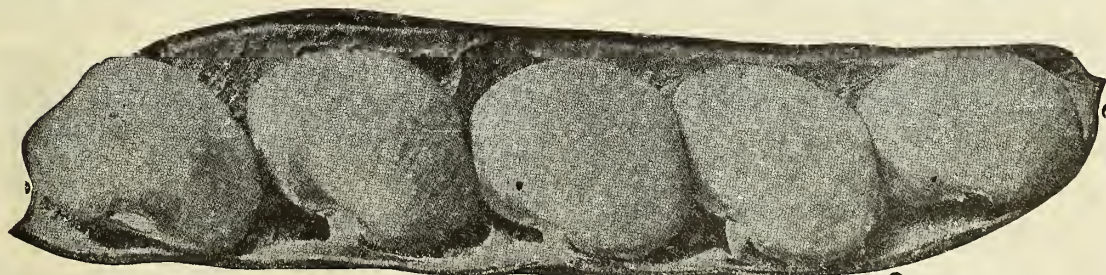
ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—A very handsome mid-season variety, especially desirable for snaps for the home garden. The plants are of strong growth, spreading and very productive. The leaves are large, broad and roughened. The pods are long and round, 5½ to 6 inches, slightly curved, light yellow, wax-like, stringless and of the very best quality. Seed long, cylindrical, medium sized, nearly white with a little dark marking about the eye. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

AZTEC BEAN—(Colorado or California Cream Butter)—This wonderful bean has been grown for generations in New Mexico. It is the Lima Bean for the Western territory. Does well on dry land—outyields all other varieties of Lima Beans, and should have a place in every home garden. It is earlier than the other varieties of Lima Beans. The only Lima Bean that fully matures in our Western country.

The seed of this bean is not flat like most Lima Beans, but is round and about the shape of our small Navy Bean, but is four or five times larger. It is used either as a shell bean when green, or as a dry bean. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—The old standard Lima Bush Bean. The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth; branch freely and very prolific. The pods are well filled with large, fleshy beans of excellent quality. Delicate pale green in color and possessing that rich, buttery flavor of the pole varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

NAVY BEANS—See Page 30
MEXICAN BEANS—See Page 30
FIELD BEANS—See Page 30



Burpee's Bush Lima



Beans, Field or Dry

These Prices on Beans Are Not Postpaid. If Wanted by Parcel Post, Add Postage

Mexican Beans

PINTO

(The Leading Commercial Bean of the West)

This bean was introduced in the United States by Mexican peons who brought them from the interior of Mexico. And for many years it was looked upon as a rather unsalable crop. Only a small amount was consumed in the Southwest; the North and East absolutely refusing to buy them. But a few of the dealers in New Mexico and Colorado realized that if only a market could be created for these beans it would be the means of reclaiming great sections of our arid lands. And these dealers gradually created a little demand by sending free samples to all parts of the country. This helped some, but not until a couple of years ago when the large bean producing sections of the country had a failure and the East and North were forced to try our Pintos. Many of the most critical bean people of the East have pronounced them superior to the Navy, and they are a finer flavored bean than the Navy.

Since the farmers have been able to sell their crop of Pintos they have begun to plant them on a large scale, and now great sections of the West are producing this bean. Although the crop this year is a great deal larger than ever before, it will not supply one-third of the demand.

In our Western country the success of the Pinto as a dry land bean has been so great and the crops produced from it were of such good quality, that the largest bean buyers of the country looked to us to fill their orders. Soon the demand was greater than the production and each year a greater number of acres is being set aside for the Pinto Bean, trying to meet the big demand created by this wonderful little, speckled, dry land beauty.

On account of the wonderful yielding qualities and ready sales of this bean, many of our farmers having irrigated lands have become bean growers, and have secured as high as 2,500 pounds of Pintos from one acre of land. Now, this is an unusually heavy yield, but it has been done on the irrigated lands. Of course, on dry land the yield is less than 2,500 pounds, but we have had reports of 1,000 to 1,100 pounds to the acre on dry land. But the average yield on dry land without any irrigation is 700 to 900 pounds to the acre.

The Pinto Bean can be grown with very little cost of production, as it does not require much attention after the blossoms begin to set.

Now, taking into consideration that the production of Mexican Beans is a growing industry, a sure crop to plant with a steady demand for the product, along with the heavy yielding powers of this bean, we feel as though every farmer who can spare the ground should put in Mexican Pinto Beans, and feel sure that good results will be obtained.

Mexican Pintos are more profitable to the farmer than sugar beets, and we predict that in a short time Mexican Beans will bring more money into the West than the Sugar Beet. Some day the words "Pinto Beans" will mean as much to our dry land farmers and homesteaders as the word "Corn" means to the Iowa farmer.

Our seed stock is hand-picked from cars purchased by us from dry land growers of Colorado. It would be impossible for you to obtain better seed stock than we have to offer. And, remember, after your crop is harvested let us hear from you, for we are the largest buyers of Mexican Beans in the states of Colorado and New Mexico.

Prices: Hand-picked Seed, 1/2 lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.75.

Send for samples and special prices.

White Mexican Bean

This bean is a little bit longer than the Mexican Pinto, but it is pure white like the Navy. Is a very abundant yielder, and very fine when cooked. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c, postpaid. 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00, not postpaid.

White Navy Bean

Too well known to need much of a description. This bean should be planted more extensively by Western farmers. There is always a market for the Navy Bean. Thousands of pounds are being shipped to our markets each year. This bean is a dry-land bean and is doing very good each year on our dry farms.

Put in more of these beans for there is a big market. Thousands of cars are used throughout the United States each year. They are finding a ready sale at good prices.

Prices: 1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$16.00, not postpaid.

Red Kidney Beans

Before long this bean, like the Mexican, will be very extensively grown in our Western country, as experiments have shown that it will produce enormous crops of first-class beans without a great deal of care. It is a surer cropper and larger yielder than the Navy.

As a commercial bean, it is hardly necessary that a description be furnished for it is familiar to most everyone, and a staple article at all grocers.

The seed we have to offer is some that was produced in Colorado and is acclimated to the Western climatic conditions.

Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$4.50. For larger amounts write for special prices.

Tepary Bean

This new dry-land bean originated among the Indians of Arizona and is recommended as a fine sort for dry lands by the Arizona State Experimental Station, and is described by them as being very similar to the Navy, except in size, the Tepary being a trifle smaller.

This bean has been known to produce a crop of beans on ground that only furnished enough moisture to sprout the seed. Now, this happened in Arizona, where they really do have hot, dry weather, and in Colorado we know that this bean will produce a crop in our driest territory.

The Tepary should be planted and cultivated and the same treatment rendered it as the Mexican Bean. Under normal conditions it is said to be a heavy yielder and if blessed with plenty of rain and moisture, the Tepary would produce an abundant crop. Owing to the resemblance to the Navy in shape and color, it would find ready sale in a commercial way.

Prices: 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35. Not postpaid.

Castor Oil Beans

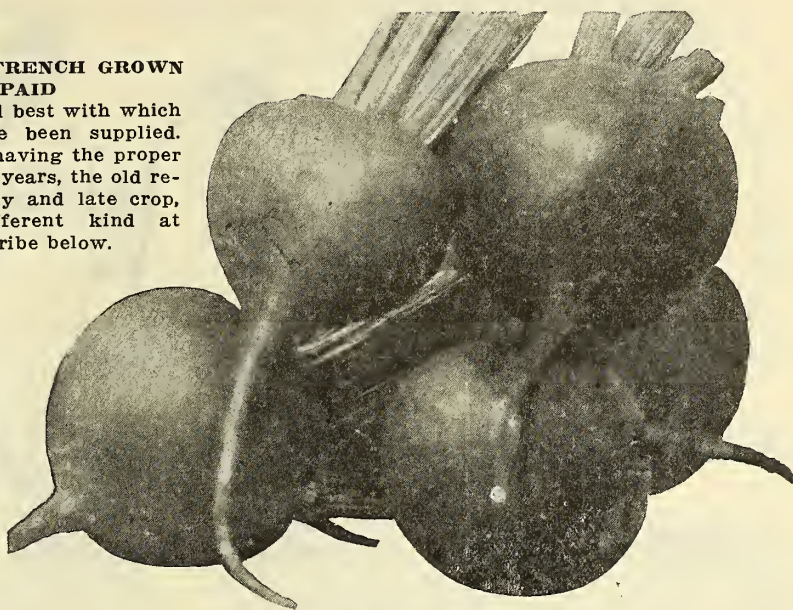
Used for planting in Poultry yards and ornamental grounds, to afford temporary shade and landscape effect. 1-lb. pkg., 20c.

Beets

OUR TABLE BEET SEED IS FRENCH GROWN PRICES ARE POSTPAID

Our beet seed has proven the purest and best with which the market gardeners of this territory have been supplied. Many of them have made extra money by having the proper sort of beets at the right time. In former years, the old reliable Early Egyptian was planted for early and late crop, but now the buyers of beets demand a different kind at different seasons, which we offer and describe below.

CULTURE—The beets thrive best in deep, rich, sandy soil, one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in hotbeds and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves. They can be transplanted easily in moist weather. For early use, spade or plow deeply, sow seed in rows 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed; when three or four leaves have developed, thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. Keep free from weeds. For main crop sow end of April. For winter crop, sow end of June.



Detroit Dark Red

EARLY CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. This beet is more spherical in shape than the Early Egyptian, and we believe of a better quality, a distinct vermilion color and very attractive in appearance. One of the best for early planting in the open. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EXTRA EARLY YEGYPTIAN—This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. While young it is very sweet and tender and oval in shape and presents a fine appearance when bunched for market, but with continued growth it becomes broader instead of oval and often too large and coarse for table use. It has been the standard variety for many years, as it is a good keeper when topped and stored away for the winter. Showy when the beet is cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EARLY ECLIPSE—We recommend this variety for mid-summer at the time beets are sold by the bunch. Their color is brighter red than other sorts, which gives them a more tender appearance, but do not plant this variety to be sold in sacks during the fall and winter, as it does not command the best prices at that time. It is of a lighter color than the Detroit and its rings or zones are very light; these are very

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots turnip-shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet. This is an excellent market and home garden sort for summer and autumn use, a very good cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LENTZ EXTRA EARLY BLOOD BEET—This beet is very early, ringed red and white, absolutely perfect in shape; roots are globular and peculiarly smooth; very crisp, tender, fine grained and sweet at all stages of its growth. Has small tops and can be used six weeks from sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

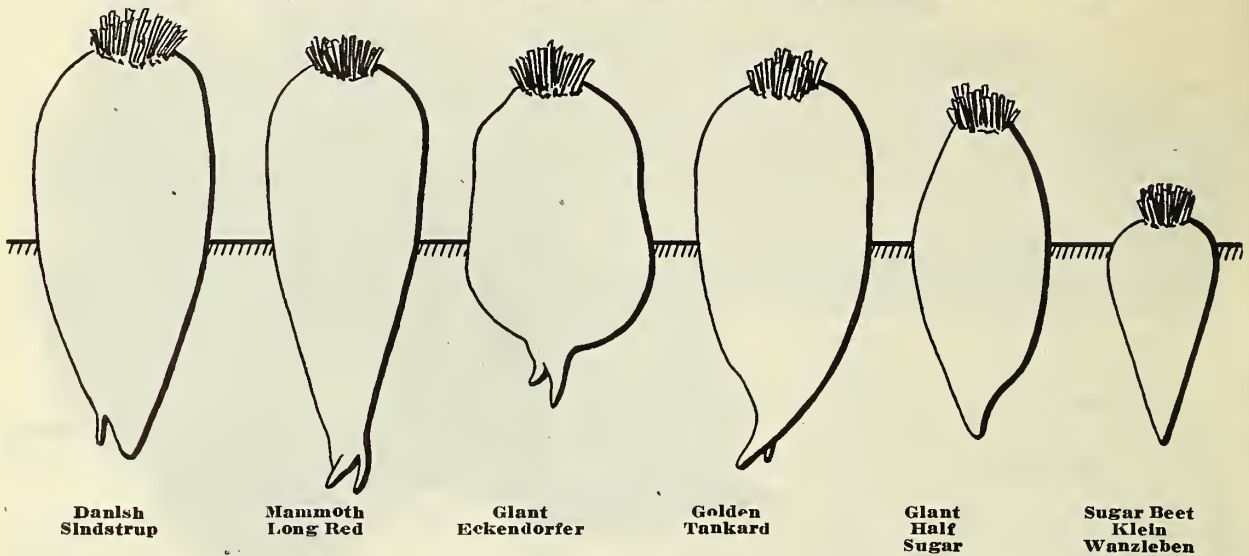
SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET—Grown exclusively for the foliage, which when cooked makes a most delicious green. Used extensively by poultrymen for feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

DETROIT DARK RED—The fact that this beet combines the fine shape of the Eclipse and the dark flesh of the Egyptian places it among the leading beets with the gardeners who plant for winter use. This variety is not as early as Egyptian, but is the most uniform and best keeping beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.



Early Flat Egyptian

DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPARATIVE SIZES, SHAPES AND DEPTH EACH GROWS IN THE SOIL



Mangel Wurzels or Stock Beets

OUR SEED IS
DANISH GROWN.
PLANT NO OTHER

DANISH GROWN
MANGLES ARE
SUPERIOR IN
FEEDING VALUE

SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

An ever-increasing acreage is being planted of stock-raising beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them. Fattening, feeding and breeding cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use.

Sow in rows two and one-half to three feet apart, as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about one and one-half inches, making the ground firm over the seed. When four inches high, thin to eight inches apart.

DANISH GROWN MANGELS

Mangel seeds are grown in England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Denmark, and many other foreign countries. Of course, at the present time we are unable to get any mangel seed out of Austria or Germany, but all the above countries grow the same varieties.

Perhaps you have wondered why the Danish Grown Mangel Seed is so much more expensive. This is due to the fact that Danish Mangels are the finest that are grown in the world. They are bred up to the highest type. A number of years ago the Danish government realized that mangels with a high percentage of fattening matter could be grown just as easily and without additional cost as the mangels which contained a larger percentage of water. So the Danish government started encouraging the breeding up of their mangel seed, which resulted in the fact that the Danish grown mangels contain more fattening matter and less water than any other mangels. The world over they are considered the best mangels. Any one growing mangels should insist on Danish Grown Seed. Our seed is Danish grown.

Golden Tankard

The best known and highly recommended for dairymen on account of its milk-producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above the ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soil. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

GIANT ECKENDORFER—A very popular variety, grown extensively in Germany. It has also proven very satisfactory in the United States wherever it has been tried. It resembles the Golden Tankard in shape. Its roots are very heavy. It has been known to produce as much as 55 tons of roots to the acre. This variety is

very easily harvested, as a large proportion grows above the ground. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Our seeds are Danish grown. Buy no other.



Giant Eckendorfer Mangel

OUR PRICES ON MANGELS AND BEETS ARE PREPAID



Giant
Half
Sugar

For larger
amounts
write for
Special
Prices

MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is a very large and heavy mangel. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the soil and are often two or more feet in length and six inches in diameter. Skin dark red, flesh white, with veined rings of pink. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, prepaid.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP — The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutriment and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved the best variety, and, pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type, and a remarkable yielder. Our stock is Danish grown, produced from stock that was awarded the "First Class Certificate." It is the largest cropper and most nutritious vegetable, according to the comparative trials made by the Danish Agricultural Society, and produces as follows:

- 17 per cent more pounds of roots per acre than the Mammoth Long Red.
 - 23 per cent more nutriment per acre than the Mammoth Long Red.
 - 22 per cent more pounds of roots per acre than the Golden Tankard.
 - 28 per cent more nutriment than the Golden Tankard.
- Over 40 tons have been grown on a single acre.
Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.
Our seed is Danish grown. Buy no other.

Giant Half Sugar

This is neither a mangel nor a sugar beet, but as the name implies, is a cross between the two. It has the large size of the mangel, with the great feeding quality of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches in length. It will yield almost as much per acre as the best mangels, and twice as much per acre as the rich sugar beets.

There are two varieties, the one is known as the "Green," the other as "Rose." They are almost identical. Roots very smooth with very few rootlets; flesh creamy white except the upper portion of one is rose or pink, while the other is green. Our stock is Danish grown—buy no other.

Prices: Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. These prices are prepaid.

SUGAR BEETS

Our Prices Are Prepaid. For Large Amounts Get Special Prices

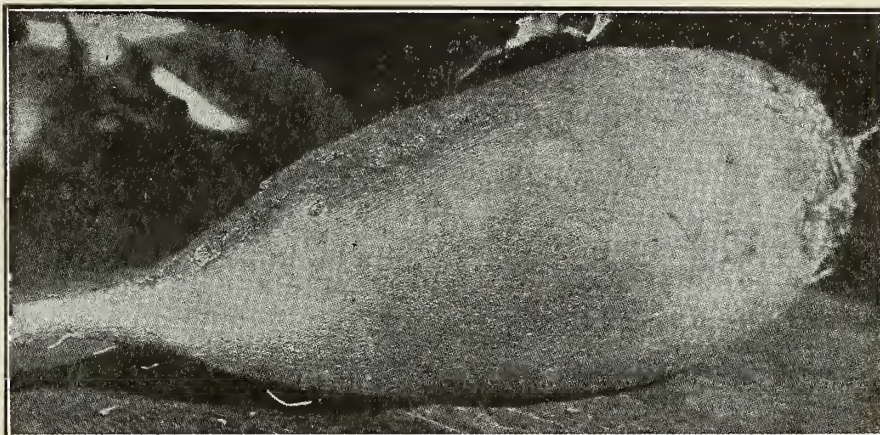
Sugar beets are not as heavy yielders as the mangels, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of sugar. They are excellent for feeding cattle.

FRENCH RED TOP SUGAR—Combines with heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. A most desirable beet for stock. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE—Medium size, brought by careful selection to the highest perfection in shape and color of roots. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers and one of the finest for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

LANE'S IMPROVED IMPERIAL SUGAR—Large, thick, tapering variety; yields almost as much as mangels. Is sweet and rich and very desirable for stock. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

WANZLEBEN—This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar manufacture. Although it does not yield quite as large crops as mangels, the feeding value, pound for pound, is much greater on account of its high percentage of dry matter content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



Danish Sludstrup

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

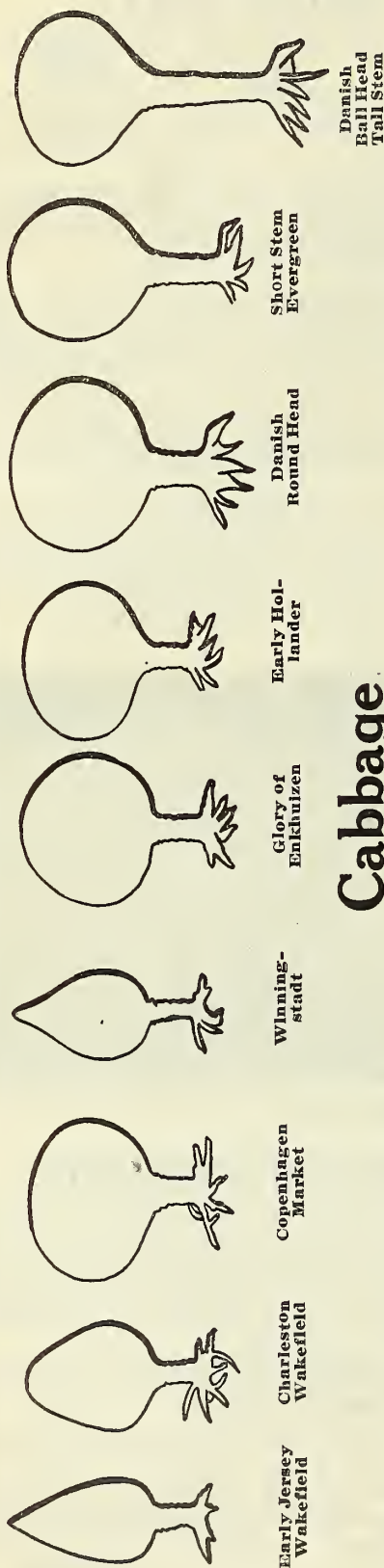
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. This is one vegetable which should be planted more extensively in this section. The few who do grow them are finding ready sale at from 18 to 25 cents per pound.

PERFECTION—The plants grow about two feet in height, stems are thickly set with sprouts, which grow one to two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

For the past four or five years I have been planting your Giant Half Sugar Mangels, and they sure make pork.

J. A. OSNER.

THIS CUT SHOWS COMPARATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF HEADS AND LENGTH OF STEMS, THEY ARE ARRANGED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, BEGINNING WITH THE EARLIEST TO THE LATEST



Cabbage

Cabbage is one of the principal crops in this section, more than three-fourths of it being shipped to other states. As we handle cabbage ourselves, we have given the selection of the seed for shipping purposes our special attention during the years we have been in the seed business and have endeavored to find a grade of cabbage that will give the best results to the grower.

CULTURE—Cabbage requires a quite rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in January or February, very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant them to the open ground as soon as the ground works well; prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use, sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough, set out in the open.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS, OR WONDERFUL—This is the earliest of all sorts and is planted for the early market only. The heads are very light and yield is small, but the high prices paid for the earliest cabbages makes

it quite profitable. However, we do not advise its planting on an extensive scale, as at the high prices the demand for cabbage is limited, and after the Wakefield is offered, which is a better cabbage, Express finds a very poor sale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD — For early planting this is the standard. Shippers make no attempt to offer cabbage to other markets until Wakefield is ready. However, it is not considered a very good shipping cabbage, but it is the only early variety that will stand transportation. One early crop is all that should be planted, and should be marketed not later than August 20th, or, like its predecessor, the Express, it will be crowded to the rear by better shipping cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Early Jersey Wakefield



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—This is a very satisfactory cabbage for the growers who plant to supply the early shipping demand. It is a selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield and about a week later than that sort, but usually ready for cutting to supply the first demands of the shippers. The heads are larger than the Jersey Wakefield and are almost as solid as the Winningstad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Cabbage Plants, see Page 69

Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—(Our seed is Danish grown.) Enkhuizen Cabbage was first introduced into this country by Holland seed growers, and was at once recognized as a fine sort by seedsmen, both in this country and in Denmark. The Danish seed growers have improved the original Holland strain until now they offer a more perfect cabbage that is earlier, more hardy and a heavier producer.

Glory of Enkhuizen has a better flavor than any other cabbage grown, and for the reason that it is extra early and produces a heavy yield of good marketing sized heads, it is a favorite among cabbage growers wherever grown. Planted side by side with the Early Jersey Wakefield, and conditions the same, Enkhuizen will mature almost as early and weigh double, which makes it the most profitable early cabbage to plant. Enkhuizen Cabbage will produce on most any soil, and does not require the attention demanded by other early varieties. It will stand the drought better than any other cabbage known to us.

For early cabbage, both for the gardener and the home lot, we highly recommend the above.

We can furnish any amount of Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage Plants from Danish seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt Cabbage

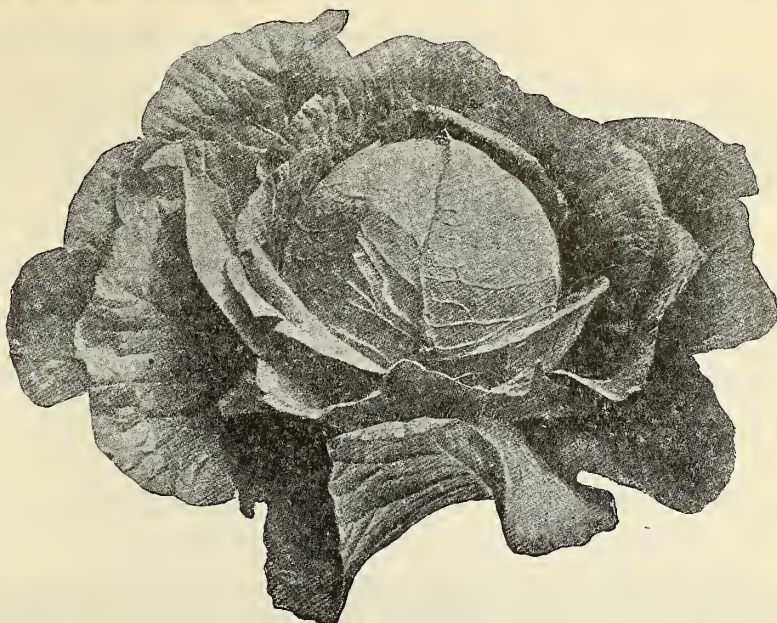
EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The old, reliable, well-known, standard cabbage for the market garden. A favorite among growers who have good, rich land, for it always meets with ready sales on account of its fine appearance. The heads are pointed, compact, hard, of rich green color and uniform in size, making it a very desirable shipping cabbage. Many growers plant Winningstadt for their main crop to sell to the shipping trade, who demand a medium-sized, green cabbage that will stand handling. Winningstadt can be planted closer in the rows than other types, for its growth is upward to a point instead of spreading and round. If planted close on good ground a heavy yield is assured, for Winningstadt never fails to make a head.

Our seed is Danish grown, and has passed our test. We know it to be true to name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Copenhagen Market

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A splendid, new, extra early, round head sort which matures about as early as the Wakefields, and is of much larger size. Each plant forms a perfect tight-folded head, averaging five to eight pounds in weight, and about eight inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness, all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the most meritorious cabbages that come to our notice during our experience in handling cabbage. We pronounce it, without reserve, the finest and earliest round-headed sort in cultivation today.

It is very popular with the market gardeners. It is a short-stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. It is very desirable on account of the characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, thus enabling the grower to clean his field at the first cutting. It is the earliest large, round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Heads are large, very solid, and of the most excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



Glory of Enkhuizen



Early Winningstadt

Flat Dutch

FLAT DUTCH—This old favorite is now very little grown except for family garden, having been replaced by the more recent varieties. It produces large, flat heads which grow close to the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Louisville Drumhead

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD—A favorite cabbage in many sections, making large, hard heads of uniform size; short stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

NOTICE

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER — We were the first to introduce Evergreen Hollander. The seed is grown for us in Denmark. We have contracted for the grower's entire output. Nevertheless we understand there are a couple other seed firms offering cabbage seed as Evergreen Hollander. How can they do it? Beware of imitations!

Danish Cabbages, or Main Crop Varieties

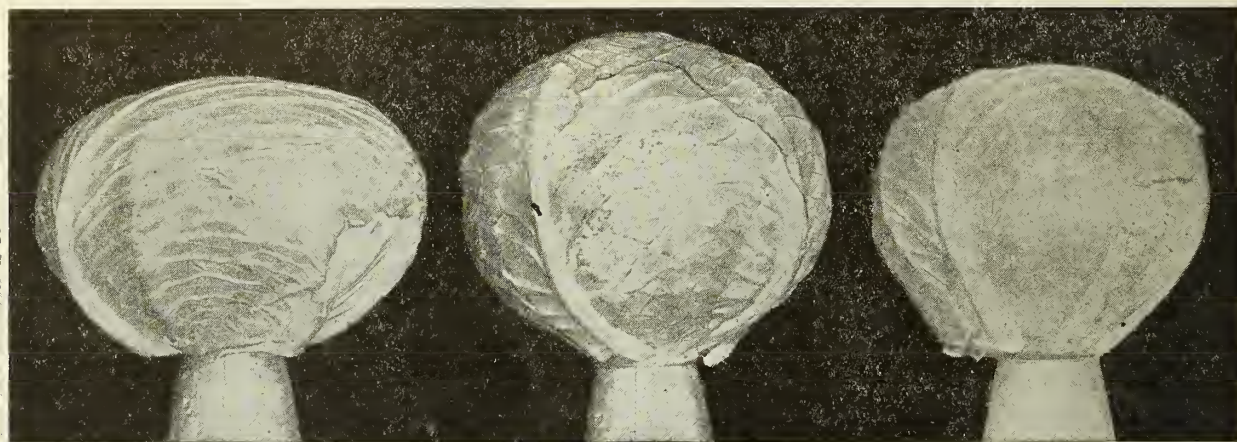
Buy Your Cabbage Seed from the Cabbage Kings of Colorado

If you have grown cabbage in Colorado in the last ten years you have, no doubt, had dealings with some of our buyers, for, when harvesting of cabbage begins, we have from eight to ten cabbage buyers throughout the different parts of the country where cabbage is grown. Now, it is to our interest to give the grower the best seed so that a good crop may result. Being the largest buyers of cabbage in the West, we claim to be better able to give you the best cabbage seed for Western planters than any seed house in the United States.

ABOUT LONG AND SHORT STEM CABBAGE

Many growers are at a loss to know which of the Danish cabbages are the best for him to plant. Any of these cabbages are of very fine merits, but the soil greatly affects the results. The Ball Heads are a little more delicate to the choice of soils and require quite rich ground, for if it is planted on poor ground the stem gets exceedingly long and produces smaller heads. The Round Heads (Short Stem) are eager growers, and if planted in ground that is too rich the growth is too rapid, and it often produces large heads that are a little more tender than is desired for late cabbage, and the extreme solidity of the heads cause some to crack. But when these varieties are planted in ground that is not so rich, they produce perfect cabbage. Understand that when we speak of poorer ground, we do not mean gravel. The Tall Stemmed varieties are more resistible against cabbage diseases such as stump rot, black rot, etc., than the Short Stemmed varieties.

We have just closed another cabbage shipping season, through which period we have handled thousands of loads of cabbage that was grown from seed bought from almost every seed house in the United States, and we are not exaggerating when we make the statement that our cabbage seed was by far the best sold, especially so in the Danish cabbages.



Danish Round Head Short Stem
(See next page)

Evergreen Hollander
(See Novelties, page 6)

Danish Ball Head Long Stem

Early Hollander Cabbage

EARLY HOLLANDER—A few years ago it came to our notice that there was a strong demand for an early variety of Hollander Cabbage. We took this matter up with our cabbage seed grower of Europe, and after three years he reported that he had developed a strain of true Holland Cabbage, which will be ready for the market from one week to ten days earlier than the Danish Round Head Short Stem (which, up to the present time, has been the earliest Holland Cabbage.) This new strain will yield an excellent cabbage of the true Holland type, both early and very productive, being similar to the Danish Round Head Short Stem, yielding very solid heads earlier than any of the Hollander varieties. It should not be planted for winter use, but the seed should be started in hotbeds, and when so planted will yield a crop of Holland Cabbage very close to the Enkhuizen. Recommended by us as a good sort to grow for the cabbage shippers of our vicinity. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.**

Mr. L. C. Richards of Wisconsin Writes:

"Last year we bought from your house three pounds of Evergreen Hollander. It is the best late cabbage I have ever planted. I never made so much money on cabbage before. Please reserve ten pounds of Evergreen Hollander for me. Enclosed find check for \$35.00. Send seed soon as you can."

November 11, 1916.

Danish Ball Head, Long Stem Cabbage

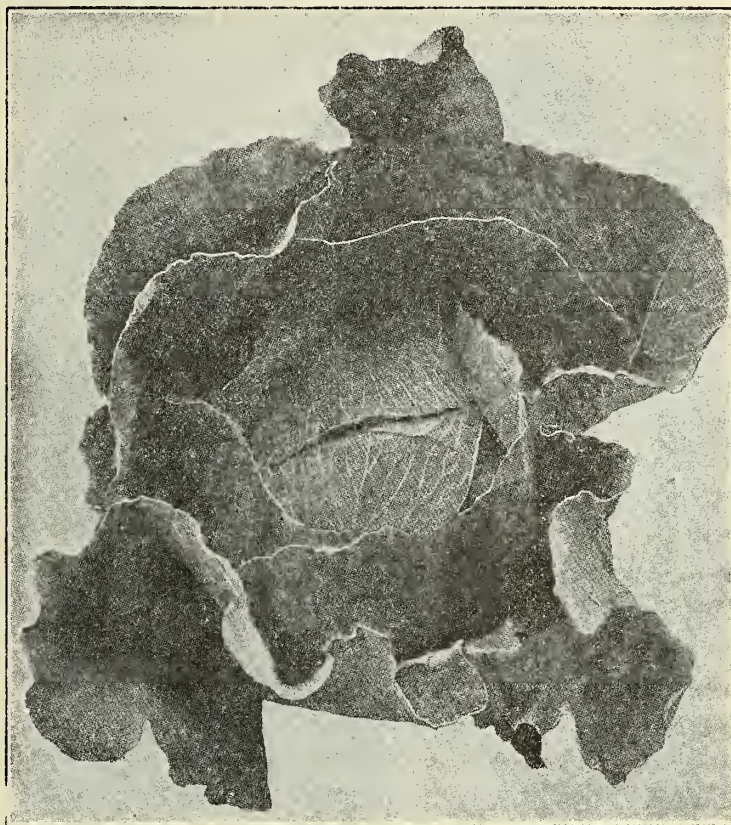
DANISH BALL HEAD LONG STEM CABBAGE—Although growers sometimes object to this cabbage on account of the long stem, nevertheless it produces the most beautiful dark green head of cabbage, very solid and the best variety for storing during the winter. In Denmark this variety is planted more extensively than any other variety. The long stem objection is

overcome by throwing the dirt to stalk or stem, the same as is done with celery. This not only helps the long stem to support the heads, but causes the stem to throw out many new fine fiber roots, which furnishes nourishment to the plant and increases the yield. **Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.00.**

We sell more cabbage seed to the cabbage growers of Colorado than all other dealers combined. Therefore our seed must be good. Never failed to germinate. Never a failure in the quality.

Danish Round Head, Short Stem Cabbage

DANISH ROUND HEAD SHORT STEM—The Cabbage Grower's Friend—One of the grandest of all cabbages and it is now more extensively grown throughout the United States than any other variety, and one year after another it has given the cabbage growers wonderful results. This one variety alone has done more to place Colorado among the leading cabbage states in the Union than all other varieties combined. It is just eight years ago that this firm persuaded the growers of cabbage to try this variety instead of the old-fashioned Holland, the Drumhead and the Flat Dutch. The Danish Round Head Short Stem never fails to produce a good crop of cabbage, but, of course, the weather conditions have a great deal to do with its growth. In wet, cool summer this variety is inclined to grow on a very short stem and produces rounded heads of a dark green color. When the seed is sown in the open, it matures about the last of September, while in the dry hot seasons it will mature about three weeks earlier, and the heads are a little more flat and, like all other cabbages, if allowed to stand when fully matured, it is inclined to turn white. Recommended by us as a good main crop. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; ½ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.75.



COPENHAGEN MARKET—See Page 35

Danish Ball Head, Short Stem Cabbage

DANISH BALL HEAD SHORT STEM—A new type of cabbage introduced by us two years ago, and readily accepted by those who tried it as a very desirable sort for the late kind that can be put in the ground for mid-winter use. If planted on good ground an enormous yield can be expected, for the heads, when matured, are all of a good size and very solid; it shows its good breeding by the bluish tints in the veins. Highly recommended as one of the best late Hollander cabbages and we predict that in the future it will be grown more than any other sort. It matures between the Danish Round Head Short Stem and the Danish Ball Head Long Stem. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; ½ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Savoy Cabbages

EARLY ULM SAVOY—This is the earliest of the Savoy Cabbages. Head pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The hardest heading and best all-around Savoy. Plants strong and the large, solid head blanches beautifully. Fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Red Cabbages

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—While late in maturing, this is the largest of all deep red varieties. In rich soil the heads will average ten pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD, OR IMPROVED LARGE RED DUTCH—This is a well known standard. Heads large size, slightly rounded, seven to eight inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Chinese Cabbage

PE TSAI OR IMPROVED CHINESE CABBAGE—This new vegetable has the taste of cabbage and Swiss Chard combined. Can be used in the green state either as salad or boiled as spinach, and with the addition of a little butter will make a fine, palatable dish. Plant like spinach or beets. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.



Red Stonehead

RED STONE HEAD—This rather new cabbage, put on the market for the first time only a few years ago, is the largest, most solid and compact of all red varieties, sure heading and tender. The heads do not crack, and even in late summer, when all other varieties have burst, the heads of our Danish Stonehead keep hard and sound.

**Cabbage is a Paying Crop
To Get Started Right
Get Our Seed**

Collection of
Vegetable Seeds,
40 full sized pack-
ets for only

\$1

SEE PAGE 3

Cauliflower

WE ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN
CAULIFLOWER SEED IN THE WEST

PLANT ONLY
CAULIFLOWER SEED
ADAPTED TO OUR
WESTERN COUNTRY

OUR SEED IS GROWN FOR US BY DANISH EXPERTS.

The culture of cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage, having three seasons, that is, Early, Mid-season and Late. The marketing for the early crop is from June 10th to July 25th. Summer or mid-season, from July 25th to September 1st. Late, from September 1st to the end of the season.

Growing the early crop is not difficult, providing that during the early spring, when the plants are first set out in the open, there is not extremely changeable weather, especially cold. A mid-season crop of fancy cauliflower is the most difficult to grow in this climate. This is particularly true if we have exceedingly hot, damp weather. You must have seed that will withstand these adverse conditions.

The late crop is by far the most profitable and produces the finest cauliflower. A great many gardeners plant exclusively for the shippers; others hold their crops for high prices during November and early December, which necessitates placing in storage.

CULTURE—For early crops, sow seed in hot-beds during February, they should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be about the first of May.

For mid-season crops, plant seed in cold frames.

For late crops, plant in open ground and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field.

After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around the head and tied at the ends, thus preventing the light and worms getting to the heads and bleaches it a snowy white.



Maxine Snowball

EARLIEST SNOWBALL—Selected—This is the earliest of all cauliflower and we offer an especially excellent grade of this seed. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$8.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—First Quality—The choicest strain of the Erfurt types, remarkable for its reliability in heading. Our stock is saved from the finest heads of cauliflower grown. Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$8.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—True—This is one of the best cauliflowers grown in this country and a sure header. While not so expensive as the Snowball, it does very well and is very popular with Denver market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.50.

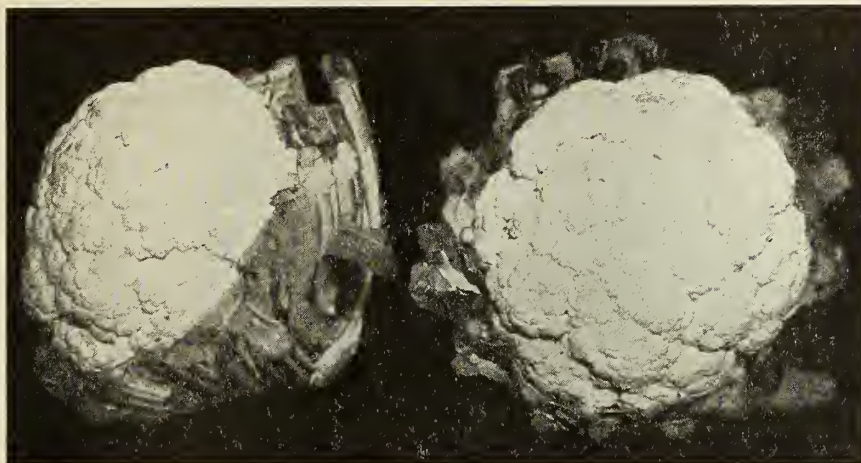
MAXINE SNOWBALL—This strain of cauliflower was so highly recommended to us by the largest cauliflower

seed growers of Europe that we secured samples and tested it out. To our surprise we found it to be one of the best grades of cauliflower ever grown in our vicinity. It is early and a heavy yielder of even-sized and very firm heads. The foliage is very dense and overlaps the tender flower, thus protecting it from the hot sun and making it an almost sure crop. This strain we highly recommend to growers of cauliflower. It is a sure cropper. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00.

DANISH DRY WEATHER—A second early variety, coming in after the early Snowball. Plants are vigorous, producing large, solid heads of snowy whiteness and solidity, completely covered with heavy foliage that will stand the hot weather better than any other kind. Hence the name, Dry Weather. We recommend it highly to the market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.50.

Last season when the lice and weather conditions destroyed nine-tenths of the early cauliflower crop, Fred Kaihaira of Arvada, Colorado, was delivering Maxine Snowball Cauliflower to the City Market of Denver by the tons, and received as high as 8 cents per pound. Maxine Snowball can be depended upon to give results.

**GOLD SEAL
SEEDS
ARE
EXTREMELY
HARDY**



**HARDY
SEED
ARE BEST
FOR THE
WEST**

DANISH SNOWBALL—Special Strain

Hartner's Special Strain Cauliflower

You will note that our Danish Snowball Cauliflower is of **SPECIAL STRAIN**. Growers often wonder and ask what we mean by Special Strain and how we obtain it. It is just this way: We go to the best growers of Cauliflower Seed in Europe, and from their vast fields, while the Cauliflower is still growing, select the best and most perfect heads and mark them with a stake four feet long, driven into the ground next to the plant, and after the seed has formed from this plant, they are gathered separately. Although this causes a great deal of extra expense, you will note that we do not ask an exorbitant price.

HARTNER'S SPECIAL STRAIN (Snowball)—We have placed this strain of cauliflower in competition with the finest and highest-priced seed sold by all the best dealers in this country and Europe, and have found nothing to equal it in certainty of crop and perfect white heads. It has won the approval of the

critical gardeners, it being the most reliable sort grown. It is not only suitable for early use, but it is superfine for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, it being clear snow-white. **Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$8.00.**

HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL—This variety is without doubt one of the leading cauliflowers in Colorado, and we have the purest strain that can be obtained. Our stock comes from the best and most reliable growers in Denmark and will give satisfaction to any market gardener who wants nothing but the best on the market. **Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$8.00.**

EARLY PARIS—A hardy variety quite easy to grow and forming good heads. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.**

COLLECTIONS

POSTPAID

Nasturtiums

7 Packets 25c

Scarlet, Dwarf; Cream, Dwarf; Yellow Spotted, Dwarf; Crimson, Tall; Black Velvet, Dwarf; Golden Yellow, Tall; Dark Leaved, Tall.

Sweet Peas

7 Packets 25c

Lavender, Large White, Bright Red, Brilliant Pink, Pink and White, Blue, Striped.

Bright Array Collection

8 Packets 25c

Sweet Alyssum, Aster, Candy-tuft, Nasturtium, Pansy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Zinnias.

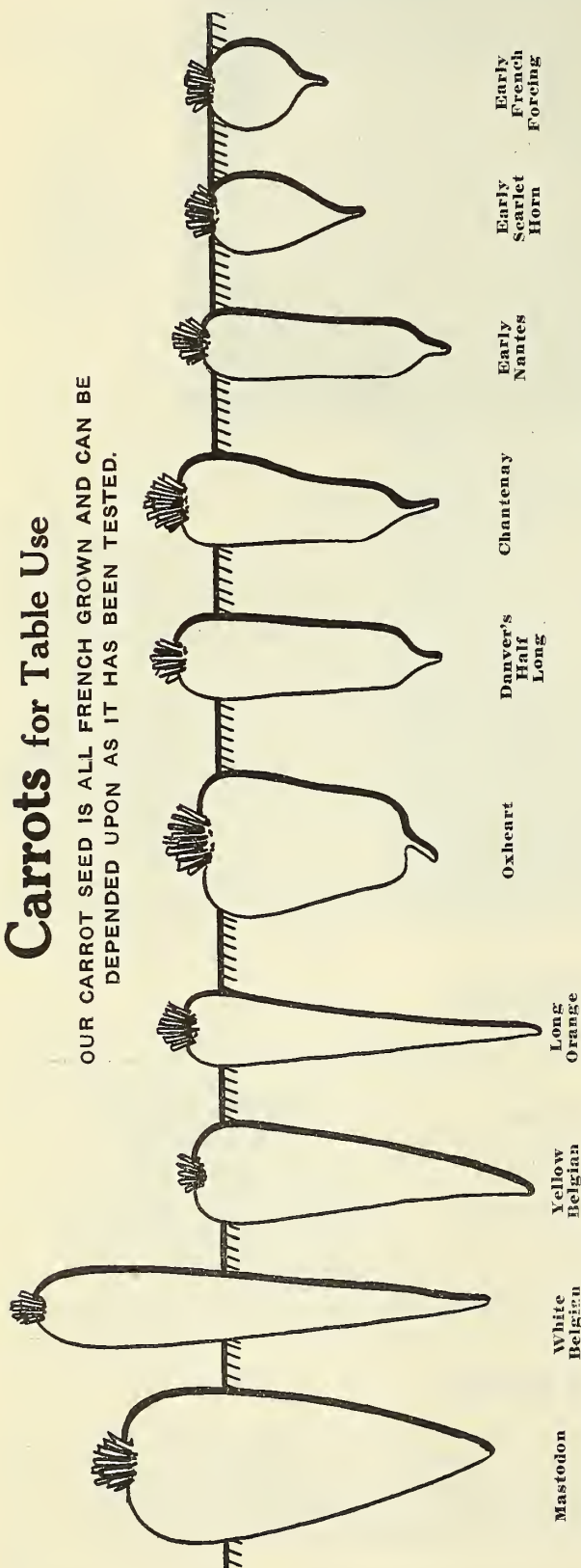
All above very easy to grow.

NOTICE

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER CABBAGE—WE WERE THE FIRST TO INTRODUCE EVERGREEN HOLLANDER. THE SEED IS GROWN FOR US IN DENMARK. WE HAVE CONTRACTED FOR THE GROWER'S ENTIRE OUTPUT. NEVERTHELESS WE UNDERSTAND THERE ARE A COUPLE OTHER SEED FIRMS OFFERING CABBAGE SEED AS EVERGREEN HOLLANDER. HOW CAN THEY DO IT? BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Carrots for Table Use

OUR CARROT SEED IS ALL FRENCH GROWN AND CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON AS IT HAS BEEN TESTED.



This diagram shows comparative sizes and shapes of table and stock carrots and also position of carrot above the soil.

CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good, well worked soil. For early use sow the seed when the ground is fit to work, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 2 inches high, thin out so that the plants stand 4 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry dirt, where they will keep solid until late in the spring.

Carrots are marketed in two different styles, that is, sold either in bunches, or with the tops cut off and sacked. Some varieties that are a very good sort for bunching will not sell sacked. This rule applies to sack sorts that will not sell when bunched.

EARLY CARENTAN—Earliest of all, nice color, tops comparatively small and well adapted to forcing in hot-beds and cold frames. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET HORN—This variety should not be planted for the main crop. Its growing should be confined to the extra early marketing when as yet there are none of the standard varieties offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SOUP COLLECTION

25c. Postpaid

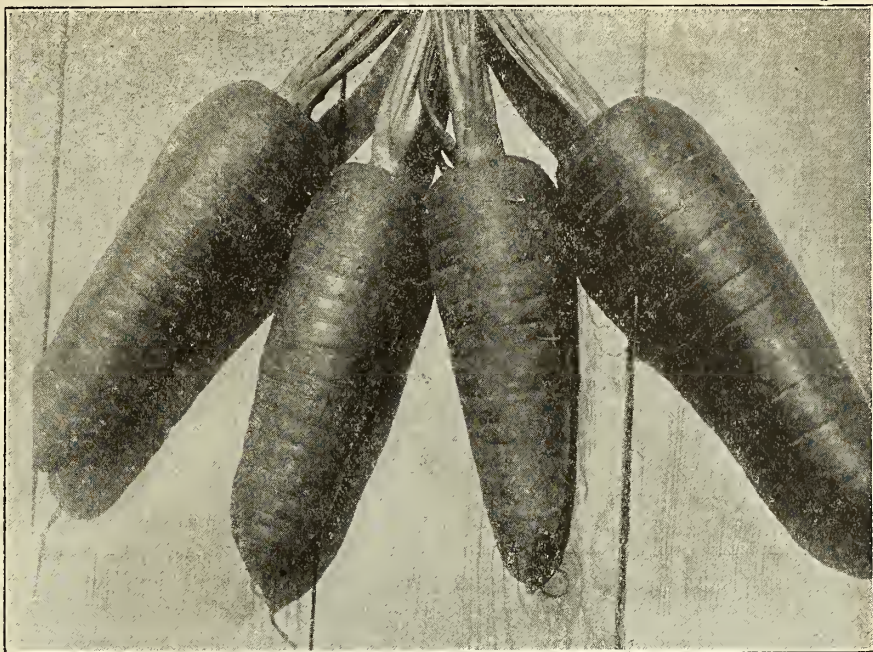
- 1 Pkt. Parsley
- 1 Pkt. Carrot
- 1 Pkt. Turnips
- 1 Pkt. Celery
- 1 Pkt. Onions
- 1 Pkt. Cabbage
- 1 Pkt. Peas

Regular Price 40c.

EARLY HALF LONG NANTES—This variety is the first of the standard sorts and on account of its fine bright color is planted very extensively in this section as a bunching carrot, presenting a very fine appearance when bunched. It is sweet and fine flavored, almost without a core, very fine grained. Excellent for home garden, as well as for the market. One of the finest in quality and handsomest in shape of the medium sized sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

French Coreless Carrots

FRENCH CORELESS—This is a half-long, cylindrical carrot, blunt pointed with small tap-root and small top. They run uniform in size and shape, 6 to 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, clear skinned, easily pulled and keeps well. The flesh is fine in texture, sweet and mild flavored, entirely devoid of stringiness, coarseness or woody-heart or core. Color of flesh is rich red-orange. Excels other half-long carrots in earliness without being inferior in productiveness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



French Coreless

—The most popular and heaviest cropper among

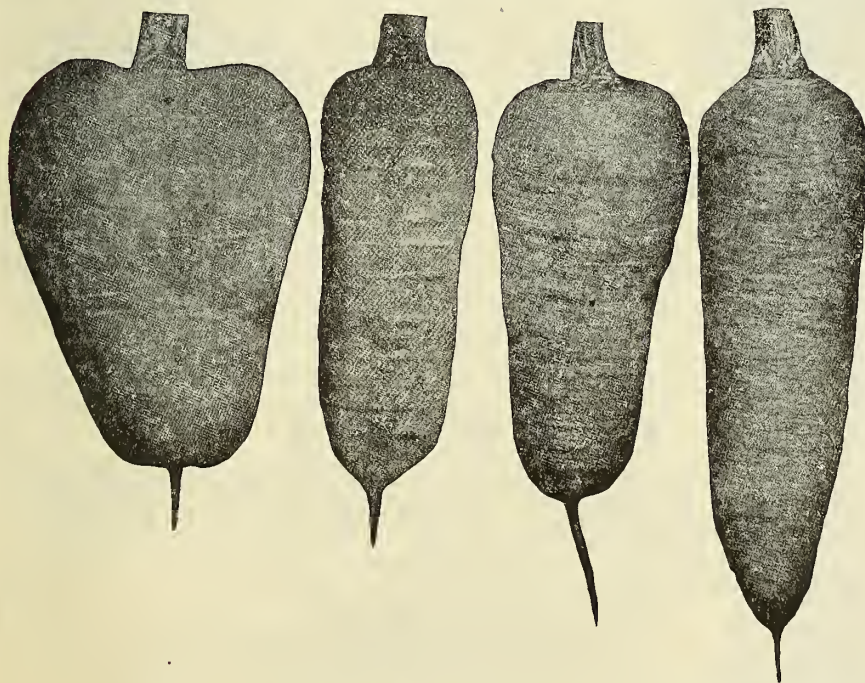
the short carrots. The shape is very desirable for heavy soils. The true type is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering slightly to the bottom, and is very stump rooted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Chantenay

CHANTENAY—We consider this the standard carrot, for when young is about equal to the Nantes for bunching, and later when they increase in size are the best for sacking. The carrots grow about six inches long, fine grained, sweet and sugary. It is not as long as the Half Long Danvers, and is more stump rooted and

not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table variety and heavy cropper. Our seed is most carefully selected.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Oxheart

Half Long Nantes

Chantenay

Half Long Danvers

Danvers Half Long

This popular variety is most widely grown; no other carrot will equal it in production, and for an all-around carrot it cannot be equalled, as it may be grown for a bunching carrot, to be sold in the summer, or for a winter carrot, when the tops are cut and roots stored in pits, and on account of its enormous yield it is grown very extensively for stock. Grows 5 to 7 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder. Color is of bright scarlet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

ATTENTION

DON'T FAIL TO PLANT AT LEAST A FEW CARROTS FOR YOUR STOCK.

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horses an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.

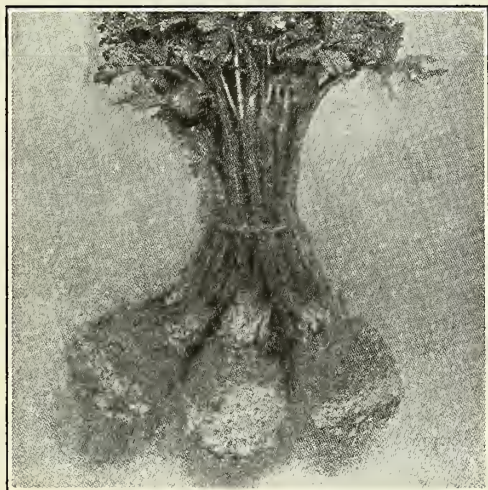
MASTADON CARROT—This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of enormous size. Now, if you want a good winter feed for your stock don't overlook this new wonder, for it is just what your horses and other stock need. There is no use for us to tell you what carrots do for stock, for everybody knows what a horse or cow thinks of carrots. But, speaking of carrots, this extra large, massive, heavy producer is what you want to plant for a stock carrot. Plant 2 pounds to the acre of this seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—This variety should not be planted for market use, although it has a good color and the same flavor as the Danvers, but owing to its

long, tapering appearance it does not sell well for table use. It is grown extensively for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

WHITE GIANT BELGIAN—Roots grow one-third above ground, are white below and green above ground; small tops, flesh somewhat coarse, roots large size, and is extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c. ..

YELLOW BELGIAN CARROT—They do not produce as large roots as the White Belgian; the flesh is less coarse. It grows about eleven inches in height and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter at the crown. Gives a large yield and is very easy to harvest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.



Turnip Rooted Celery

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Grown for the roots, which are large, turnip-shaped; tops very small. Although the consumption is limited, due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known, for a salad it excels all other varieties of celery, having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Chervil

A hardy plant which resembles double curled parsley and is used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Chicory

LARGE ROOTED BRUSSELS—The roots are cut in thick slices, roasted for coffee. Leaves in the spring are also used for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

COMMON—This variety has small tops and is preferred by some to the larger variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c. ..

IMPROVED LARGE LEAVED—As the name indicates, the leaves of this sort are larger than the common kinds. This is a very superior variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Chives

An onion-like plant, used in salads and for flavoring soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. One sowing will answer for about three years. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c. ..

ABOUT FLOWERS

A great many of our good friends and customers would like to have a flower garden around the house, but not being accustomed to the different names are unable to select the varieties that grow and bloom from seed planted the first year. Below we are offering a collection of flower seeds that are easy to grow and make beautiful flowers for decorating or bouquets the first year.

OUR EASY TO GROW FLOWER COLLECTION

Sent prepaid to your door by mail for 35c. Regular selling price of this selection is 60c.

1 Pkt. Grandiflora Sweet Peas
1 Pkt. Large Flowering Mixed Petunia
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums
1 Pkt. Grandiflora Mixed Salpiglossis
1 Pkt. Cosmos

1 Pkt. Sweet Allysium
1 Pkt. Mixed Zinnias
1 Pkt. Dwarf French Marigold
1 Pkt. Large Flowering Drummond's Phlox
1 Pkt. Morning Glory, Mixed

Celery

Celery is one of the main vegetable crops of Colorado. Next to cabbage it is the largest crop of vegetables produced in Colorado. While there are many varieties of celery, only three sorts prove profitable, namely: Hartner's Early Wonder, Golden Self-Blanching and Giant Pascal.

CULTURE—As each variety requires different culture we have given growing instructions separately.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY—This is the commercial variety. It is grown with success from California to New York, from Washington to Florida. It is very handsome, and after being taken from the ground will hold up a long time. It is the main crop grown for shipping.

Seed is started in hotbeds the middle of March and requires close attention, keeping the seed bed moist and giving plenty of air. Plants should be set out any time between the 1st and 20th of May. Best results are obtained from double rows, that is; set plants on each side of the irrigating ditch. Set plants from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows, and double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart.

Self-Blanching Celery requires close attention and plenty of cultivation, as it is very injurious to the crop if the plants are allowed to stunt, which is caused from lack of cultivation and improper irrigation. Celery requires plenty of water, but water should not be allowed to stand in the rows.

After the celery is about ready to harvest it can either be bleached with boards or by banking with dirt. The former method is used when early celery is desired. But this method is quite expensive and growers of large fields bleach entirely with dirt, banking closely about the stalks. Very often this variety of celery will bleach without boards or banking, but it must be fully matured and ripe or else it will not bleach itself.

If grower desires to keep celery later than October 20th, it should be confined to trenches for protection against the cold.

Celery is one of the best paying crops, and not half enough planted in Colorado. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$10.00.

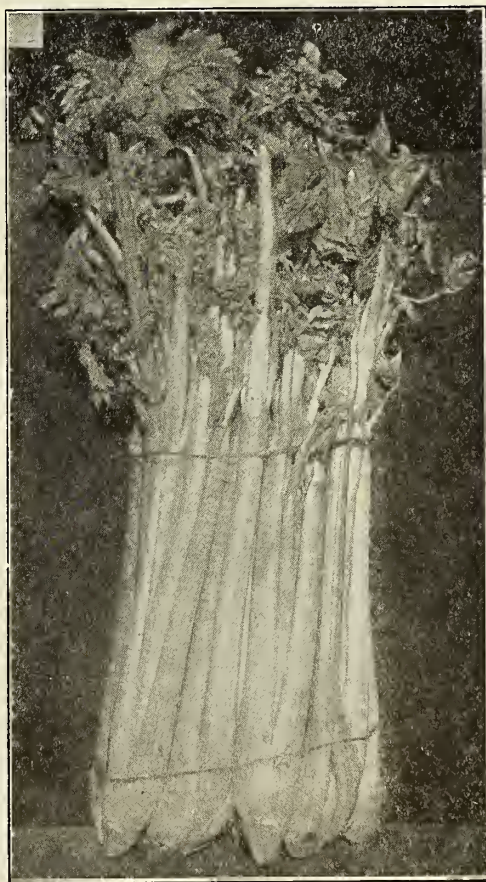
GIANT PASCAL—Without a single exception Giant Pascal is the sweetest and best flavored celery grown, and on account of its fine keeping qualities it is considered the best winter variety. The plants are usually started in cold frames and planted in the open during the month of June, and as late as July 10th. To enable the grower to market this variety earlier than November 1st, ordinary newspaper is used to wrap about the stalk while growing in the field, and left so until the stalk, which was originally dark green, becomes whitened. Although Pascal, when treated in this manner, brings a very good price, it does not acquire as sweet a flavor as when trenched. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SELECTED WHITE PLUME—Almost self-blanching. Its stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are so nearly white naturally that by closing the stalks, either by tying or simply drawing the soil up against the plants and pressing it together, the work of blanching is completed. It is very ornamental. Early, of good flavor and fine texture; adapted to fall and early winter use; a good keeper up to the holiday season. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SOLID KALAMAZOO—Is a very fine celery, being late it is not a self-blanching celery. This celery when properly grown is extremely solid and crisp and possesses a rich, sweet and nutty flavor and is preferred by many to the Giant Pascal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Golden Self-Blanching



Giant Pascal

HARTNER'S WONDER CELERY

SEE NOVELTIES ON PAGE 6.

Culture is the same as Golden Self-Blanching, only it may be planted 10 days earlier.

ON AMOUNTS
LARGER THAN
2 POUNDS,
ADD POSTAGE

Corn

Sweet, or Table Varieties

WESTERN
GROWN
SEED

CULTURE—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the West sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil. If planted in rows, make the rows about four feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be not less than four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently, and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—This variety is not grown for its eating qualities (as it is not very sweet) but is planted for the early market, as the higher prices that are paid for the first roasting ears make it profitable. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

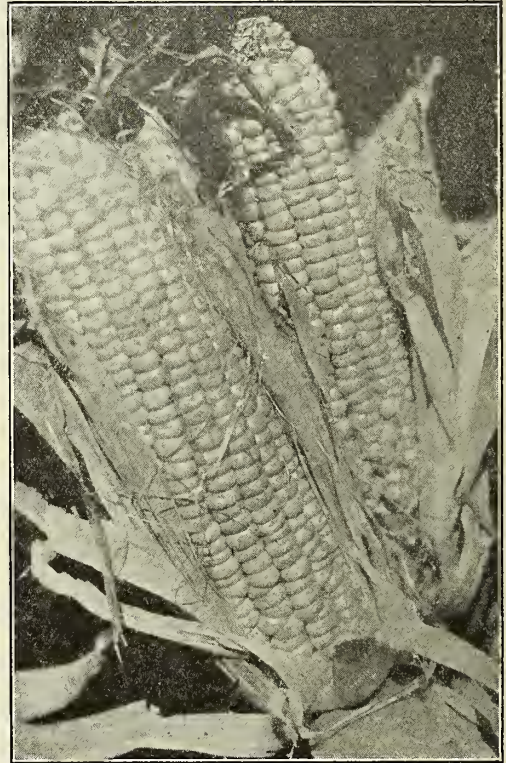
PREMO—This is a sixty-day sweet corn. It combines all the merits of the leading varieties, but is also superior to them in size. Can be planted as early as the Adams, for it will withstand light frosts. Stalks grow about 5 feet high, generally bearing two ears. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM—Is the sweetest, richest and most tender sweet corn grown. One of the finest. The ears are from 6 to 7 inches long, eight rowed, filled with broad, sweet, golden yellow kernels of a delightful flavor. It may be planted from ten days to two weeks earlier than most sweet corns, as it is not as apt to rot as many of the softer kinds. It is as early as the Cory and of much better flavor. It is always good, whether planted in the spring or during the summer. We advise all lovers of sweet corn to give "Golden Bantam" a trial. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

WHITE COB CORY—The main variety of corn for early planting, being one of the first of the sweet varieties. The stalks are usually from 4 to 4½ feet high, each bearing two or three ears that have eight rows. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN—A new and excellent variety of sweet corn, which has a very delicious flavor. The ears are medium-sized, the cob is slender and the kernels are pointed or shoe-pegged and grow in irregular arrangement on the cob, similar to the Country Gentleman, but when ready for eating the kernels are cream colored, but turns yellow like the Golden Bantam when cooked. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

EARLY MINNESOTA—An old favorite early sweet corn. Good sort for the market and home garden. Stalks about 5½ feet high, bearing one or two long eight-rowed ears. Grains very broad, sweet and tender. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.

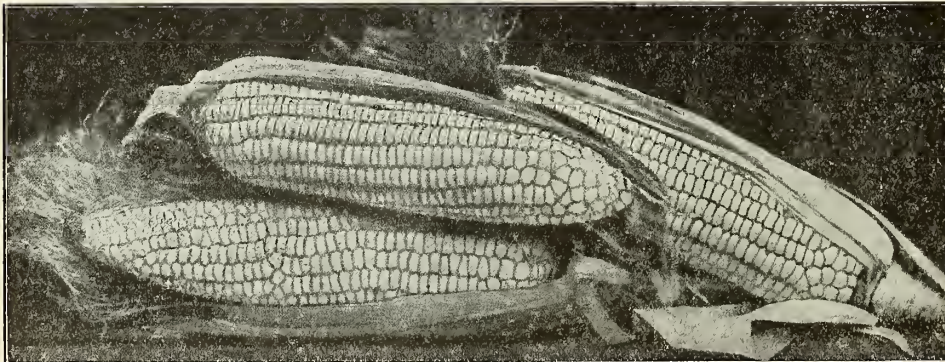


Early Golden Bantam

SHAKER'S EARLY—This variety is not very popular in this section, being second early, although the ears are not large, each stalk yields two or three ears. Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

PEEP O'DAY—A very early small-eared variety of western origin. The stalks grow 3 feet high, are well leaved and average two fine ears to the stalk. Ears are small, about 6 inches long, well filled from butt to tip, having ten rows of small grains, which are very sweet.

Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.30.



Peep O'Day

KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT—Remarkably large in ear for a second early variety and very popular in some localities. Ears 12-rowed, grains rather broad and shallow, quality very good. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

EARLY EVERGREEN—The ears of this fine corn are 8 inches long, being mostly 14 to 18 rows; a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten to twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and remains green a long time. Two plantings will extend until frost, but the ears are not quite as large as Stowell's. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.**

WHITE MEXICAN—A somewhat new variety in this section, an early sort of extra good quality. Just as early as the Cory, but a larger and longer ear. Pure white; does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It is far ahead of anything of the season for size and quality. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.**

BLACK MEXICAN—This corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. Very desirable for family use. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 40c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**

METROPOLITAN—This sort is ready for market two days later than the Cory, but ears larger and sweeter. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**

PERRY'S HYBRID—A very popular variety, stalks about 6 feet in height, bearing two large 12 or 14-rowed ears, grain medium size, cooking, very white and tender. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN—Stalks 7 feet high, producing ears fully as large as Stowell, but about five days earlier, and the grains remain tender considerably longer. Sixteen or more rows of deep grains, which are of extreme whiteness, protected by a thick, heavy husk. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 5c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This is the corn with the long, deep kernels; the kind you enjoy eating. This variety is most widely known and best advertised of all late sweet corns, and therefore there is more Stowell's Evergreen planted for late crop than all other late varieties put together. The large ears of 18 to 20 rows of long, deep, juicy, tender kernels makes it such a favorite. It produces an abundant amount of fodder. **Prices prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.**

HOWLING MOB—(Special Strain)—Our special strain of Howling Mob seed corn has won the favor of our best market gardeners. It has been bred to produce corn ready for the market six to eight days earlier than the old strains; in fact, the special strain offered

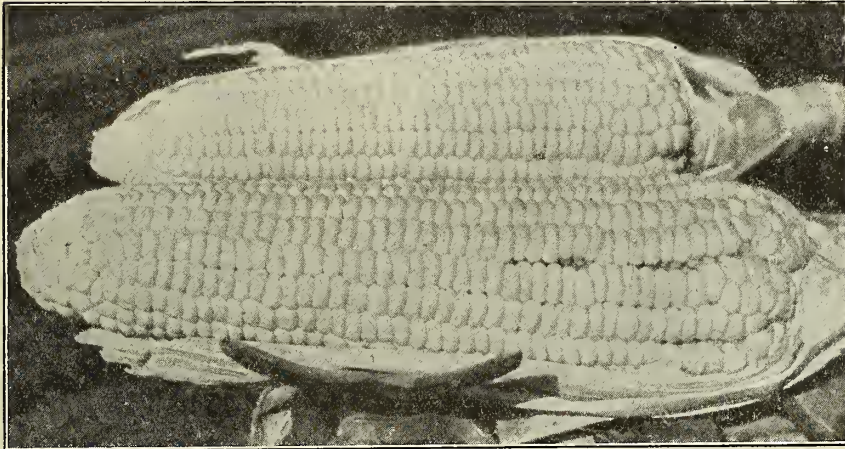
by us is such an improvement that it has often been taken for Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks are strong and vigorous, producing two to three extra large ears to each stalk and we have counted as many as eighteen to twenty rows of pearly, tender grains to the ear.

Many growers in the vicinity of Denver had been saving their own seed for years, thinking it better than they could purchase from seed stores, but since we have introduced this special strain of Howling Mob, they have given up their private stock and our special strain has taken their places.

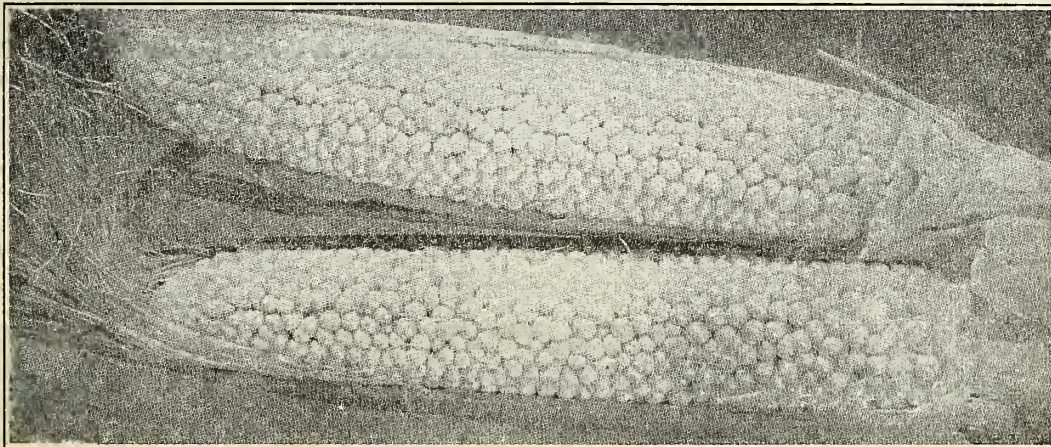
This corn is not only a very profitable corn for the market gardener but is also a favorite for the home gardens.

Now, if you are interested in corn and intend to plant this year, we want you to give our special strain a trial, for we are certain that satisfaction will be given.

Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.



Howling Mob



Country Gentleman

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OR SHOE PEG—The sweetest and by many regarded as the most delicious of all sweet corn. A very productive sort, bearing several ears on a stalk, medium sized, covered with small, very irregular, deep, pure white kernels. A late variety. **Prices postpaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.**

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—An early variety and a great improvement over the old Cory. The ears are handsome, even, broad-grained and very long for an early sort, bearing from two to three ears on a stalk, making it very productive. **Price prepaid, pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.**

Cress

GARDEN CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS—Much used with lettuce, to which flavor it adds an agreeable pungency. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

TRUE WATER—The pleasant, peculiar flavor of water cress makes it one of the most delicate salads for table use. It will grow where there is a supply of good fresh water. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Corn Salad

CORN SALAD—A most refreshing salad. Hardy, much used in winter instead of lettuce. May be sown either in the spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Cucumbers

HOW TO GROW CUCUMBERS

As soon as the weather has become settled and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, with 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Cover one-half an inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. When the plants are out of danger of insects, thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Cultivate and hoe often until the plants begin to make runners or vines.

LONG GREEN—This is an old long green variety, being longer and darker green than the White Spine, but not quite so productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A very productive variety, although not as green nor as long as Davis Perfect, being somewhat thicker than the other varieties. For pickling and slicing combined this is our selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

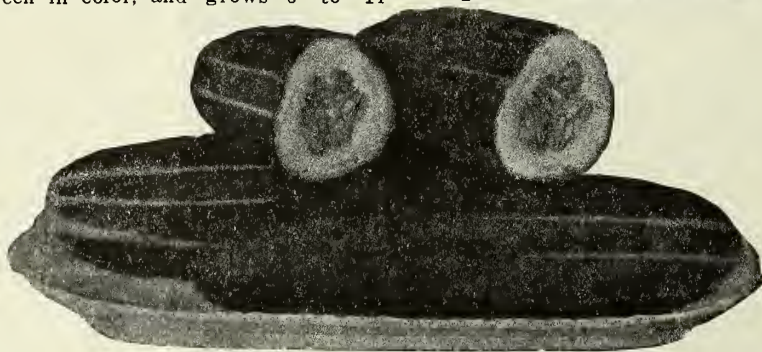
DAVIS PERFECT—This is the popular cucumber so greatly used by all market gardeners, being productive, dark green in color, and grows 8 to 14

IMPERIAL—This cucumber which we are introducing is by far the best cucumber so far offered, it being longer, greener and more perfect in shape than the Davis. For out-door planting this is without a doubt the best to plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. SEE NOVELTIES—Page 9

DENCOLO GREENHOUSE—Gardeners and green-house men who desire a uniform, deep green, long cucumber will appreciate this variety as soon as tried. Nothing more choice in the way of a green-house cucumber can be obtained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

KLONDIKE—This sort is a leader in many of the Eastern markets for early or late crop. Fruits are of the improved White Spine shape, although they do not show as much white at the tips as the White Spine. They are long, of a deep green color, very productive and extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO, or WESTERFIELD PICKLING—A variety grown extensively for the large pickling establish-



Davis Perfect

inches in length, having few seeds, and remains green a long time. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Snow Pickling

SNOW PICKLING—A new variety esteemed by growers and pickle factories above all others for pickling. It is an early maturing, very small, dark green pickle, cylindrical, ends rather blunt. The stock we offer is true. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS—This cucumber is the True White Spine type. The vines are vigorous, producing an enormous crop of perfectly smooth, dark green fruit, measuring 8 to 12 inches in length. They are always straight, never turn yellow and are extremely solid. Flesh firm and white and most delicious in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ments throughout the country. Fruit medium, pointed at each end, deep green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ARLINGTON—A selection from the Early White Spine which is more crisp and tender and of a very dark green color so that the variety is considered by many to be one of the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—A vigorous grower; can be trained on a trellis; fruits from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth, flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

DANDELION

FRENCH COMMON—This is considered by many as the best variety and is by no means the same as our wild dandelion, it being greatly improved. It is grown for the leaves, which are used as spinach and salads, roots being dried and sold for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

EGG PLANT

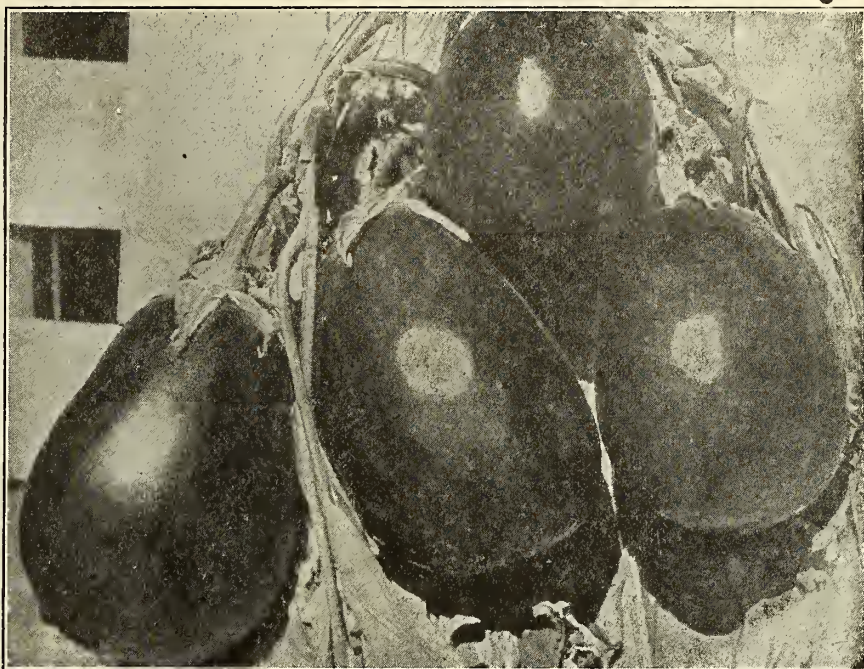
This vegetable is hard to grow compared to corn, beans, carrots, etc., although a great many growers have good success growing them. Egg plants are a decidedly paying crop.

CULTURE—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high, transplant to pots or to good rich soil, and about the middle of May set out in the open three feet apart each way. Egg plant must have deep and thorough cultivation.

EARLY TOKIO—Earliest variety and not as large as the New York Improved, but longer in shape. It should be planted only when early fruit is desired, but we do not advise it for a main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

New York Improved Egg Plant

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Imported Special Strain Spineless. This is a well known standard, bearing large, entirely spineless fruit of a purple color. The plants are very productive and the fruit regular and well colored, but the calyx and stem are free from spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved; fruit a little longer in shape and slightly darker. It is entirely free from spines around the corolls. Is of dark, rich, purplish-black color. Very attractive. Splendid for either early crop or very late planting. It is a healthy grower and a remarkable yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

New York Improved

Endive

GREEN CURLED—Leaves finely cut and curled, presenting a very fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Garlic

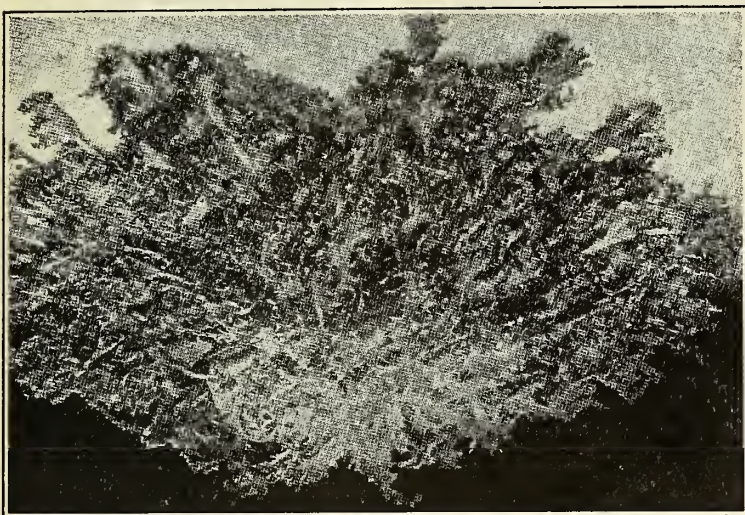
A bulbous, rooted plant of the onion family, having a strong odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring in cooking, etc. We can supply the bulbs only, which are set out in the spring as are onion sets, multipliers, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c. Large amounts less.

Horse Radish

This well known vegetable needs no description. It produces no seeds, and is planted from roots only. Roots 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

Kale

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—Most popular variety for general use. Leaves much curled and very tender; color bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

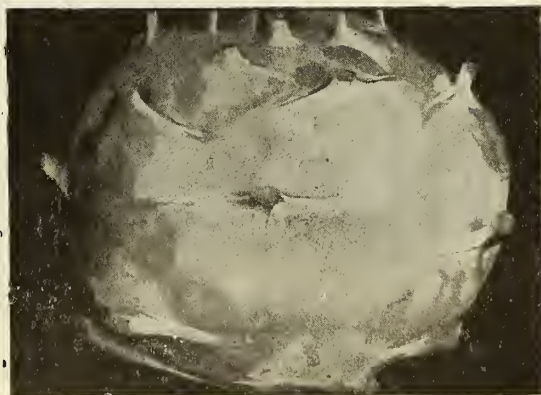


Green Top Curled Endive

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable, when young and tender, is fine for table use; when matured keeps splendidly, and is fine for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hot-beds, transplant and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to eight inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb but is used for its mild, delicious root, stem or neck. It can be planted in rows, and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people.

BROAD LONDON—(Large American Flag)—This is a strong growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50.

GIANT CARENTAN—The largest variety, though the stems are not so long as some of the other varieties. Leaves are very broad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

LARGE ROUEN—A very good, strong growing variety, forming large stems of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.



Lettuce

Lettuce is the king of vegetables grown for salads, and no garden or farm is complete without a bed of lettuce. Lettuce when grown for the market is one of the most profitable vegetables grown.

After you have harvested your crop of early cabbage, turnips, etc., you have plenty of time to secure a good crop of late lettuce from the same piece of ground before frost.

There are three distinct classes of lettuce, namely: Curley or Leaf, Head, and Los Angeles Market, all are grown extensively for market use.

The growing of lettuce is divided into three seasons, early, mid-season and late. The early crop is obtained by planting in the fall of the year, allowing the small plants to winter through and make lettuce early in the spring. The mid-season crop is planted in April. The late crop is also known as the main crop and very seldom fails to be a fancy one, the seed is sown in July and matures in plenty of time to harvest before frost.

CULTURE—For winter forcing, make sowings from September to February. Sow the curled varieties about

every four weeks, the Head or Cabbage sorts about six weeks apart. As one crop is cut out another may be planted. For early spring crop sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For succession sow at intervals of three weeks until the end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September and transplant, when large enough, to cold frames nine inches apart.

Head Varieties

RED EDGE VICTORIA—For early spring this sort is unequalled, resembling the Big Boston, only smaller and earlier. Will not stand the heat. Also desirable for fall planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

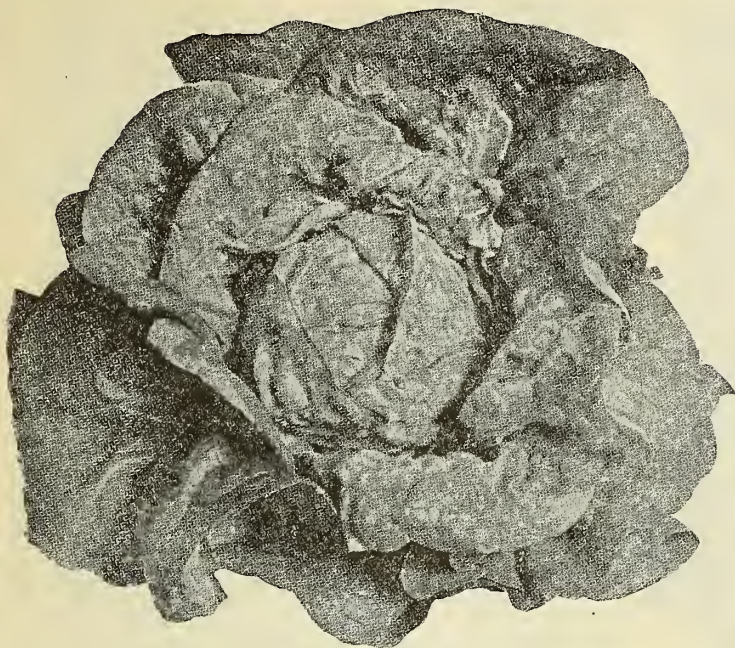
TENNIS BALL, OR IMPROVED TENNIS BALL—Does fairly well for early as well as summer planting, but the heads being so much smaller than the Big Boston, does not compare well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SHIPPER'S FAVORITE—This is the standard head lettuce for early spring and fall planting. It produces heads of immense size and as hard as cabbage. This variety was first introduced by us several years ago. We quickly recognized its superior qualities over other sorts as an early producer. It matures before the real hot days set in, the heads are equally as large as the "Big Boston," but do not show the red edge. It is demanded by the shippers in preference to any other kind for early summer shipments. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Shipper's Favorite

WE ARE MARKET GARDENERS' SEEDSMEN. THAT MEANS QUALITY PREVAILS



Big Boston

Big Boston Lettuce

BIG BOSTON—This is the most popular variety of head lettuce, being large and more productive and bears all through the season. It grows a large, heavy head that will stand the hot days better than any other sort. It is planted by nine-tenths of all our gardeners and each year it is convincing both the gardener and the shippers that it is the most profitable head lettuce for the West. We received at our shipping station a crate of Big Boston Head Lettuce containing eight dozen heads weighed 125 pounds. This makes each head weigh considerable over one pound to the head, and as this was strictly field run and not selected, we consider it a wonderful yield. The outer leaves of Big Boston are slightly tinged with a reddish brown and the compact heads are of a rich creamy yellow and very crisp. For commercial use the Big Boston Head Lettuce is the best all-season sort that could be planted and is considered the standard for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TENNIS BALL—Black Seeded—A medium-sized head lettuce for growing under glass or for early spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TENNIS BALL—White Seeded—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Los Angeles Market

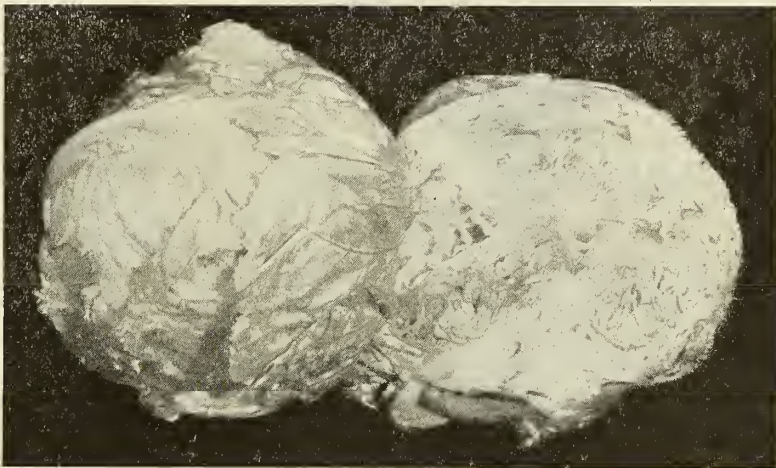
(HARTNER'S SPECIAL)

For the last four or five years this lettuce has been rapidly climbing to the top of the list of cabbage-headed varieties. Several grades of seed have been offered as the best for this lettuce. Now all this seed was good and made lettuce, but we have found a seed grower who makes a specialty of lettuce and through him we gained the secret of Los Angeles Market Lettuce. He has crossed two varieties of this strain and now has a lettuce that is more solid than the New York and more evenly colored than the Iceberg.

On account of its large size it should not be crowded when growing. It should be thinned out from 10 to 12 inches in the rows, giving it ample room to thrive and head.

If interested in Los Angeles Market Lettuce don't overlook this strain.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; ½ lb., \$1.00.



Los Angeles Market

MAY KING—It has solid round heads, and will bear transportation better than almost any other variety. For early spring planting in the open ground or under glass it is unequalled. The plants grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; the outer leaves are so closely folded, the plant is practically all head. It is hardy, as well as very early, and a quick grower. Leaves are a light green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner leaves a bright yellow. In flavor it is particularly rich, buttery and tender. May king has certainly been highly appreciated whenever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular both in home or market gardens where an early buttery head lettuce is wanted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



May King

**We Aim to Satisfy the Most
Critical Trade**

BIG BOSTON—(Black Seeded)—A perfect type of Big Boston that is fast becoming a favorite among the market gardener. It has the same qualities of the White Seeded Big Boston, but makes a larger head and will stand in the field longer without going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL—This variety produces very large, solid heads, the interior of which is beautifully blanched a creamy white, very crisp, and of excellent flavor. The leaves of this head lettuce are somewhat curled, like the leaves of the Denver Market. It is one of the surest heading varieties and stands the heat and dry weather better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

HANSON—A very fine, large-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish-green. Heads

crisp and brittle, with very fine flavor; very best home garden variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER, OR ROYAL SUMMER—A popular variety for autumn use, forming a large head, which is very buttery, and of a rich golden color inside. Leaves thick, bright green, slightly tinged with brown on top of the head; outer leaves somewhat spotted with inconspicuous brown spots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CURLED, OR LEAF VARIETIES

Grand Rapids



Grand Rapids

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Forms large, loose heads; leaves thin and exceedingly tender, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

WHITE PARIS COS—Grows to a very large size, producing long-pointed, compact bunches. Inner leaves blanch readily and are of extra fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS—Especially adapted for the greenhouse culture in the winter; also the best lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for the family use.

Grand Rapids is what is known as a curly or leaf lettuce. It does not form a head but forms compact bunches of curly and wrinkled leaves. It has been the favorite of the market gardeners in this vicinity for a number of years. It is extremely early, very hardy, tender, crispy, and of rich green color which makes it a favorite wherever grown.

Grand Rapids Lettuce is an improved strain of the Simpson Lettuce and was never known to fail to produce a good crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

DENVER MARKET—(Early Ohio)—From the name Denver Market, one would think this an entirely American variety of lettuce, but this is exclusively a French lettuce, being one of the oldest varieties known in that country as Nonpareil, it was first used in this country by the gardeners about Cincinnati, Ohio, and then known as the Early Ohio, later introduced by local seedsmen, and renamed Denver Market. It is now sold throughout the United States under at least a dozen different names. In this section it is considered a leaf lettuce, although if grown in the open it forms a nice large head. Used some for forcing in hot-beds, not being so well adapted for hothouse forcing as the Grand Rapids. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PRIZE HEAD—A large, loose-headed variety; leaves are large and very curly, bright green color; tinted on the edges with reddish-brown and very crisp and of fine flavor. Not considered very profitable for the market, but one of the most desired for home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA CURLED—Forms a close, compact mass of curly, yellowish-green leaves. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

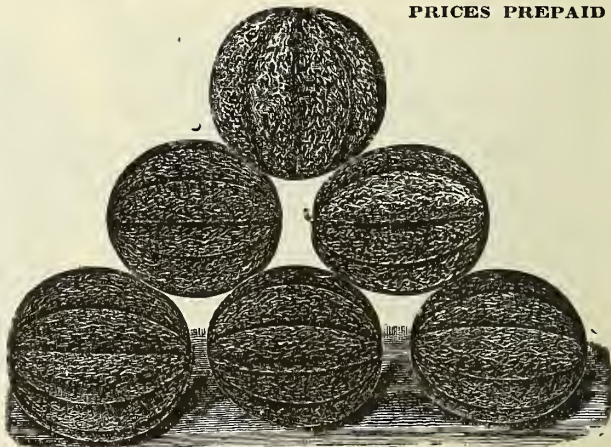
Muskmelons

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six or eight feet apart each way, dropping 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that it is impractical. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

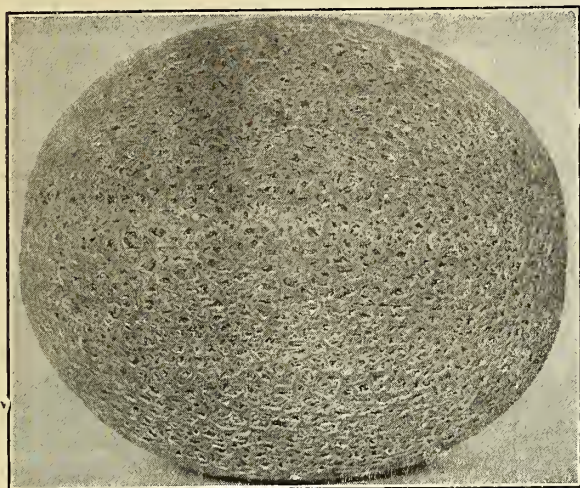
BURRELL'S GEM—One of the best yellow fleshed melons. It is excellent for shipping and is a desirable, intermediate sort for the home garden. The fruits are medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of highest flavor. The color is rich, deep orange-yellow. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm. The vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

We are always on the alert for a better strain of seeds for the market gardeners.

PRICES PREPAID



Burrell's Gem



Gold-Lined Rocky Ford

GOLD-LINED ROCKY FORD—(New)—An entirely new strain of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and the finest ever introduced, being slightly oval and uniform in shape. When ripe and ready to cut the flesh is dark green in color near the rind turning to a pale cloudy green near the seed cavity. The cavity is small and is lined with a beautiful golden color which gives it its name. The meat is exceptionally sweet and luscious and may be eaten close to the rind. There is no doubt but that the Gold-Lined Cantaloupe will be the favorite of every garden, large or small, wherever tried. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Produces melons two weeks earlier than the well-known Hackensack; heavily netted, and has light green flesh of most delicious flavor. Its shape and solidity admit of its being packed very closely in crates for shipment, and it will keep in good condition for several days after picking. Large, fine form; grown also for the home garden very extensively. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SELECT ROCKY FORD—(Rust Resistant)—This is the highest development of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. This melon has a solid net over its entire surface. The meat is light green and very deep and of fine sweet flavor. It is highly rust-resistant and under conditions when other strains rust badly, the melon of this strain remains green and thrifty and bears fruit. It yields a heavy crop of uniform standard sized melons. Our seed has been selected from finest types of melons. We especially recommend this seed to gardeners who grow melons for the market or shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

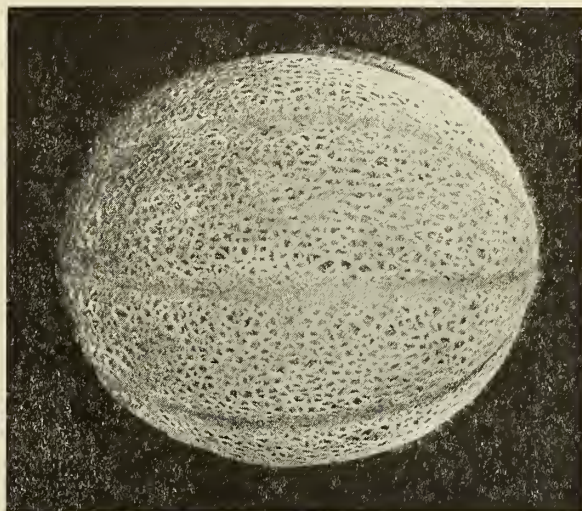
ACME, OR BALTIMORE—One of the best all-round melons in cultivation and recommended for its uniform shape, size and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—This is of large size, well flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Handsome in appearance and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM—A salmon-fleshed variety of fine flavor and fine quality. Fruit medium sized, globular, slightly flattened at the ends. Skin slightly netted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

OSAGE—A fine yellow fleshed melon; good size; a good melon for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BANANA—Very odd cucumber-shaped muskmelon from 17 to 20 inches long. Flesh yellow; highly scented and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



True Rocky Ford, or Netted Gem

TRUE ROCKY FORD OR NETTED GEM—This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado. It is also a desirable medium early sort for the home and market garden. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Don't fail to include a trial package in your order. Earliest and sweetest melon. See Novelties, page 9.

Cassaba

CULTURE—They should be planted and cultivated the same as muskmelons, and just before the first frost they should be gathered and stored in straw or in cellars, until November or later.

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASSABA—One of the best of the autumn Cassabas, resembling in appearance a golden yellow plum pudding with the top cut off. C^o medium size, six to eight inches in diameter, easily grown, very prolific. The fruits are easily handled being firm and heavy. Golden Beauty ripens early in September and fruits can be kept until well into December. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

WINTER PINEAPPLE CASSABA—The best of the winter varieties, ripening after harvest and keeping in eating condition, if properly handled, until well into February. The fruit is dark sea green, while mottled with green at the base; rather large in size, being ten to twelve inches in diameter; very heavy and firm as a rock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Honey Dew, see Novelties Page 5

Preserving Melons

VINE PEACH—Very similar to Garden Lemon, used for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

GARDEN LEMON—An excellent fruit for preserving. has a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

**OUR SEED IS
COLORADO GROWN
AND TESTED**

Water Melons

**PRICES ON
MELON SEED ARE
POSTPAID**

CULTURE—The soil for Watermelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor, and they will not be so early. To make certain of raising good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure. When the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills eight feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots.



Halbert's Honey

HALBERT'S HONEY—Fully equal to Kleckley's Sweet, which it resembles. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and large melons are frequently seen clustered closely together. The melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or a little blunt at the ends. The meat is a deep red color and free from stringiness; seeds white. The combination of a dark green rind, bright red meat without strings, and the delightfully delicious flavor make it a favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET OR ROCKY

FORD—The finest of medium early watermelons, and very popular wherever it has been thoroughly tested. It is of superb luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melon being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large and oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh is bright scarlet with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary and splendid in every way. The melons average from 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; of handsome appearance. Ripen early, and is most desirable for the home garden.

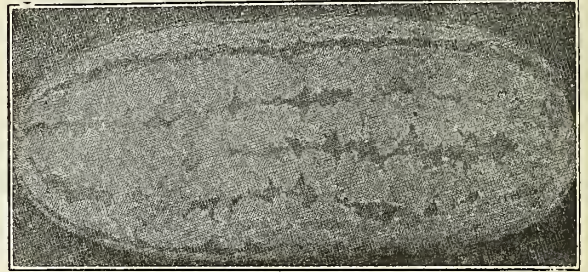
Our seed is Colorado grown and selected from first class, well matured melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

TOM WATSON—A novelty in watermelons, and of sterling merit. The fruit is very large. Many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin, but exceedingly tough, and on this account it is one of the very best shipping varieties. The skin is a dark mottled green, while the flesh is a brilliant scarlet, and the heart is very large with a small seed area. The flavor is most delicious and refreshing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

ALABAMA SWEET—Requires a little longer season than the Kleckley Sweet, but we consider this about the best shipping melon, from the fact that the rind is tougher than most other dark green melons. It grows oblong and to a very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

HARRIS' EARLIEST—An extra early melon of excellent quality. The fruits are exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregular mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for northern latitudes. Tried for several seasons and are convinced that it is the very best first early melon for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c, postpaid.

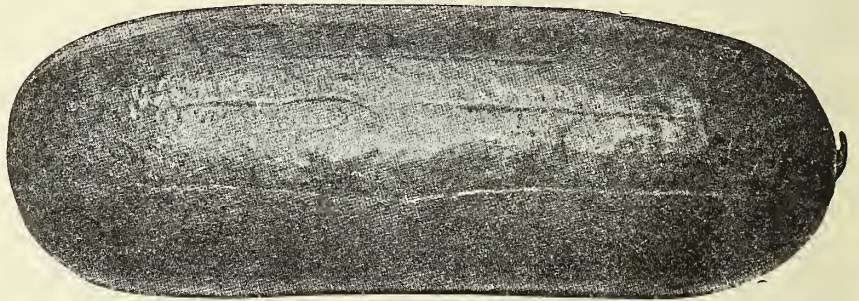
ROCKY FORD—Same as Kleckley's Sweet.



Georgia Rattlesnake

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the oldest and most popular sorts, and frequently known as Gypsy. A large oblong variety with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind is tough, but the flesh is of good quality and bright red; a good shipping and market melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

BLACK DIAMOND—This melon grows to a very large size; color dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Kleckley's Sweet

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for the home garden and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. The vines are moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruits are very tender, medium sized, oval to medium long, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade. The rind is thin. The flesh is bright scarlet, solid, crisp and very sweet. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Citron, or Pie Melon

Citrons are grown very much like watermelons, but do not require as long a season. They are used very extensively for preserves and fine feed for stock.

CITRON, RED SEED—Round and handsome, excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CITRON, PRESERVING, GREEN SEEDED—A small, ball-shaped variety, brightly striped with light and dark green. Flesh green, with green seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Thirty-two page publication on Mushroom Culture, 15c. We offer below the following standard Pure Culture varieties:

One Brick, postpaid, 40c; five Bricks, not postpaid, \$1.00.

Ask for prices on larger quantities.

LIGHT BROWN—A heavy, fleshy mushroom.

BROWN—(Bohemia)—Very prolific; grows in clusters.

WHITE—(Alaska)—The stem of this variety heavier than any of the others.

CREAM WHITE—We consider this the most profitable to grow, being hardy, prolific and very pretty shape. Well adapted to summer planting.

MUSTARD

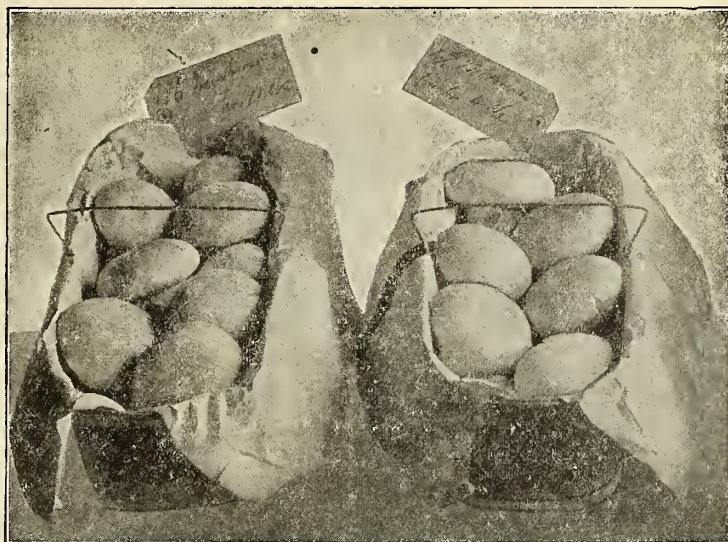
GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—Very large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

WHITE LONDON—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

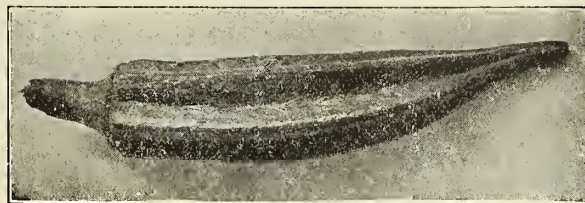
OKRA, or Gumbo

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow and its young pods are delicious in soups, and can be cooked in many different ways.

TALL, OR PERKINS MAMMOTH—The long pods, measuring 4 and 5 inches, are produced in great quantities. Handsome appearance, color, green, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.



Cream White



Dwarf Okra

DWARF—Grows low, stocky and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

PRICES ON ONIONS

POSTPAID

CULTURE—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil that will produce a crop of corn, but with the liberal use of manure far better results will be obtained. The ground should be plowed in the fall and in the spring should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed should be sown in the latter part of February or first of March, with a hand seed drill, which should be carefully adjusted so as to sow the desired quantity and about ¼ inch deep. The quantity of seed needed will vary on the soil, the seed used, and the kind of seed. As soon as they show through the ground give them a very light hoeing, and repeat again in a few days, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops die down, when they should be cut off and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BARLETTA—(Imported Strain)—The earliest onion in cultivation, maturing when about the size of a marble. On account of its small size and mild flavor it has become the most popular pickling onion grown. And just before it starts to form a bulb it makes an extremely pretty bunch onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.75.

NEAPOLITAN MAGGIAJOLA—A large, flat, beautiful silver-white skinned variety. One of the earliest of all silver skinned onions to appear on the market. It is not allowed to mature, but pulled and bunched when green and sold as an early boiling onion. Owing to its earliness it is the first boiling onion to appear in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

WHITE VALANCE, SILVERSKIN—A standard of the boiling sorts. When young may be used as a table onion, and later makes fine, firm bulbs for boiling;

Onions

SELECTED STRAINS

of beautiful silvery white color. Should be planted for the main crop of boiling onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—This is a very good sort when a white onion is wanted; also the best keeper among the white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

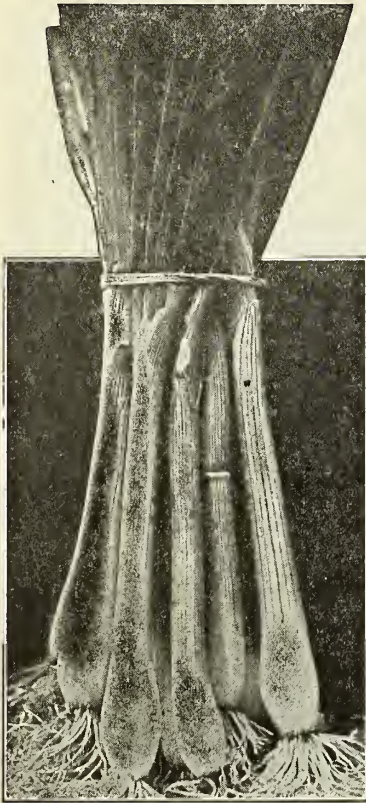
NEW QUEEN—This is the earliest variety of all onions for marketing, and when bunched commands a very good price as a boiling onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—The largest silverskin onion, grown, but not early. It matures along with our Danver Yellow Globe and produces a large almost round, solid bulb that can be stored for winter use. But on account of its large, perfect shape and pure white color it is planted extensively as a boiling onion, in which case it is pulled green and bunched. This is the main crop onion and very seldom fails to give results. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI, OR EL PASO—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild, excellent flavor, producing a somewhat larger bulb from seed than our White Portugal. To attain full size the seed should be started very early in a hot-bed and the plants set out in rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

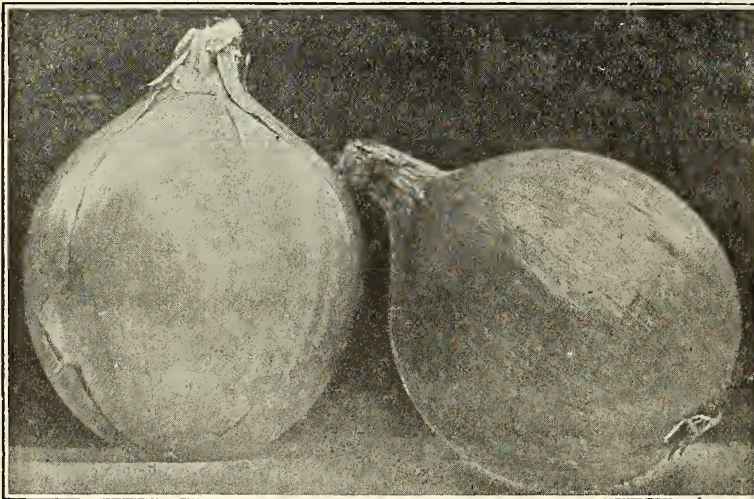
We are always watching for a better strain of seeds for the market gardener, and each year we offer some new variety for your judgment.

An order from you this year from this catalog will assure you a copy of our big 1918 catalog, which will contain several new varieties of garden and field seeds that are being tested by us this season.

**White Lisbon**

WHITE LISBON—This variety is the only onion planted in this section exclusively for table or green onion, resembling shallots when bunched. No other variety does as well in this territory for this purpose. It is usually sown in late summer and fall, so that the grower may have green onions to offer the following early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

We have yet to hear of a grower who has planted our special strains of onion seed and was not well pleased with it. But from many points come letters of satisfaction.

**Hartner's Yellow Globe Special Strain**

Prize Taker Onions

HARTNER'S SPECIAL STRAIN

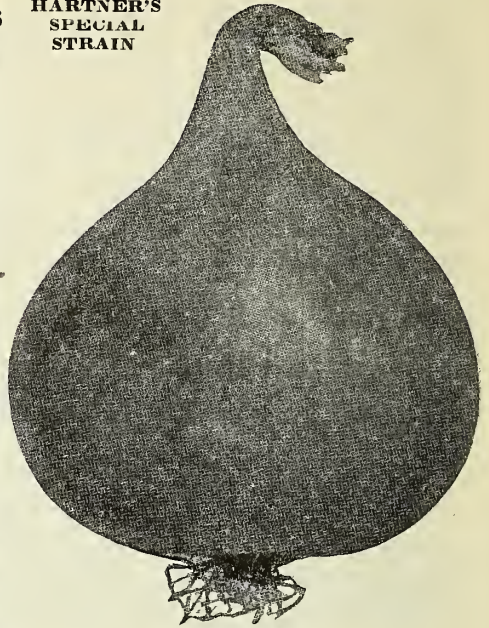
We consider this the best onion for the market gardener who desires a large, early onion to supply the early demand and bring good prices which usually follow after the onions grown from sets have been marketed. They produce an enormous yield of large, solid bulbs, and being a Spanish variety, this onion is milder than any of the Danvers. Although it has wonderful merits, it should be marketed before the middle of November, as its keeping qualities are limited to only a few months. Even better results may be obtained from this wonderful onion when the seed are started in hot-beds and transplanted into the open. This onion is often sold in competition with the imported Spanish onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

ABOUT THE PRIZETAKER

Our attention has been called to the merits of this onion several times and we are about convinced that the Prizetaker is sure the best onion to plant for the early dry onion market. The Prizetaker will mature one week to ten days earlier than the David Crockett, Danvers Yellow Globe, or any other variety of Yellow Globe. It will yield more to the acre than any of the above.

A few years ago Mr. J. P. Coressel formerly of Wheatridge, Colo., secured 15,730 pounds of solid, even sized, beautiful onions from one-half acre of ground. Not only Mr. Coressel but many other onion growers have selected the Prizetaker as their main early onion and speak highly of it as a money maker. We want every onion grower to try this onion, if not in a large way, just put in a few for we are certain it will please. **ELMER HARTNER.**

HARTNER'S SPECIAL STRAIN

**Prizetaker**

GIANT GIBRALTAR—This is probably the largest of all onions (not excepting the Prizetaker.) Skin of light straw color, flesh white, tender and mild. These onions are excellent for home use at any time while in the growing state. It is a good shipper. Where a large yield is the main desire, plant the Giant Gibraltar. It will yield more tons per acre than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

SPECIAL STRAIN SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Southport, Conn., has for many years been famous for the extra fancy onions which are shipped from that point to the principal Eastern markets. These onions have been brought up to the highest standard. Productiveness, uniformity in size and good keeping have been bred into them. They produce large, perfect globe-shaped bulbs, and the color of the skin is brownish yellow while the flesh is white, fine-grained, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

HARTNER'S YELLOW GLOBE SPECIAL STRAIN

This wonderful Gold Seal product is a fine, large, globe-shaped sort, of a rich brownish color. It ripens uniformly and nearly every plant makes a solid, hard bulb; it is an early maturing kind, a long keeper and one of the very best varieties for the market. It is one of the handsomest of the globe onions and as solid as a rock. We do not hesitate to recommend it to all large growers who want a fancy and profitable market onion. The most critical onion growers in this section have informed us that this is, beyond a doubt, the best onion ever introduced into Colorado. Our first season at handling this onion seed we sold a limited amount; the next year we doubled our sales; this season we ordered grown for us by the originator, 1,000 pounds. But, again, owing to the crop shortage of onion seed, he only furnished a limited amount of seed, so we advise those interested to place their orders a tonce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Australian Brown Onion

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Of medium size, wonderfully hard; very attractive, both as to form and appearance; color of skin is a clear amber brown, being widely contrasted from any other onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Danvers Flat

YELLOW DANVERS FLAT—Best known and most generally used, flat yellow onion. Most hardy of all varieties. Color bright orange-yellow, flesh white and firm. Good keeper, fairly early and of good size. Matures well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.



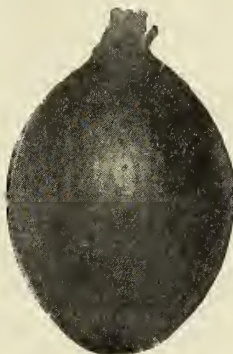
Yellow Danvers Flat

David Crockett Onion

We could fill a book telling you about this onion, but instead we are going to let Mr. David Crockett himself give you its history. Following is the description and history, told in a few words, by Mr. Crockett:

"My experience in raising onions dates back to 1890. I soon learned the value of good seed, and after testing about all of the leading varieties of onion seed from the most prominent seedsmen, both East and West, I selected the Southport Yellow Globe. I began developing my own special strain in the year of 1892, and have greatly improved on the original stock by always selecting bulbs that were well colored and true type, with as many layers of outer skin as possible, thus insuring an attractive and long-keeping onion.

"In the growing of onions I found that in comparison by tests, that the onion with the heaviest layers of skins or hull, was by far a better keeper than an onion with less; so I knew that if I wished to make a success that I must have a strain which would produce a heavy yield of perfect bulbs that have a heavy layer of skin, and not being able to secure the desired onion I took upon myself to develop a strain as I desired, and inasmuch as this Western section prefers a bronze or yellow variety, I therefore decided to develop a yellow or bronze onion. I have been gradually developing this strain for twenty years. The first strain I developed gave excellent satisfaction, being very firm-fleshed and having the desired hull and being elongated-shaped, but from past experience I discovered that in some conditions the elongated sometimes were inclined to run to scullions, so the



David Crockett



Special Strain Southport



Ohio Yellow Globe

past year or two I further improved my strain on onions by developing a more globe shaped, which I found to be a finer and better keeper than my originated elongated strain and of finer appearance.

(Signed) "DAVID CROCKETT."

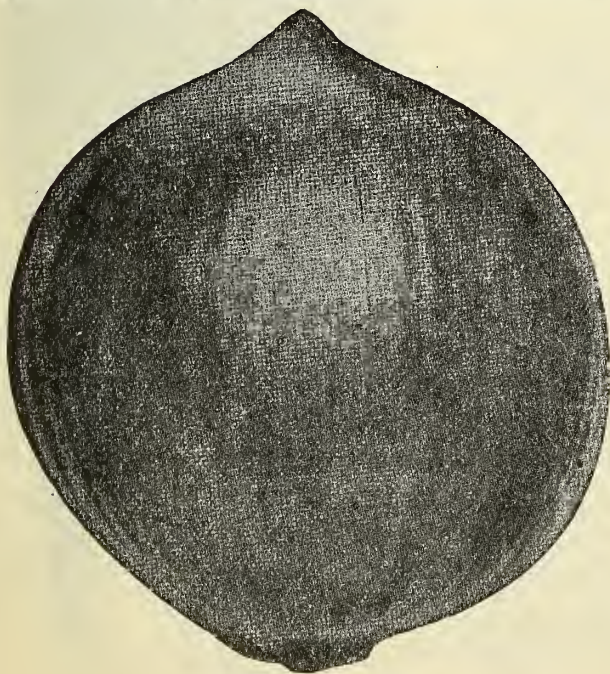
Prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (TRUE)—As the Yellow Globe Danvers is the standard of Winter Onions, we have made special efforts the past seven years to secure a strain of the highest type. The seed we offer is grown in Ohio from selected bulbs. This strain of seed has given more satisfaction to the onion growers than any other variety. The bulbs are quite large with thin necks, ripen down well, skin is a fine brown orange yellow, and the flesh is pure white, solid, and of fine quality. This strain is a very good keeper. Our seed is the very best that selection and extreme care can produce. No gardener can afford to experiment with doubtful onion seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—We have a very fine and select strain of this sort. Color deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields an enormous amount per acre and is one of the best keeping onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED—This variety matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Red Wethersfield. Color is a deep, rich red, fine grained and close. Onion is solid, heavy and a fine sort where the seasons are short and cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—The best Red Onion for the markets, and the only one that should be planted for the main crop of red. In growth, habit, shape, size and yield it resembles the South Port Yellow Globe. The skin is of the deepest red color and the flesh solid and fine grained. As a keeper it is to be compared to the Yellow Globe for it has been known to hold its color and weight longer than any variety of yellow or red onion. When growing Red Onions for the market or shipper, PLANT SOUTH PORT RED GLOBE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Yellow Globe Danvers

After ordering more of our David Crockett Onion Seed, Mrs. David Taylor of Craig, Colo., writes: "I trust that your stock of this onion seed is not exhausted. I had it last year. It is the first seed I have found that will make matured onions here, and such fine ones they were. Some that I have yet are as sound and firm as in the fall."

COLORADO BRONZE GLOBE—A beautiful strain of the Globe Onion that ripens fairly early and possesses all the good qualities of the South Port Yellow Globe. It is very solid meated and covered with 3 to 4 layers of a rich seal brown colored skin; as a keeper is to be classed with its parent, the South Port, and on this account together with its color and yielding qualities we do not hesitate in recommending it to the market gardener. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE—Their enormous yield of bulbs is generally admitted by seedsmen and onion growers to be the best and most perfect type of globe-shaped onion in existence. It has a distinct and attractive shape, handsome, bright and even in color, ripens early and all at once. Necks are very small. The bulbs are firm and solid, very good keepers. It is especially adapted to muck lands. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.** Our Ohio Globe is a special strain.

ONION SETS

One quart of Onion Sets will weigh one pound. There are 32 pounds in a bushel of Onion Sets. Bottom sets, when planted, will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if raised from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine, large onions for market or for household use fully four weeks earlier than if planted from the seed.



Bottom Sets—Yellow, White and Red

WHITE BOTTOM SETS—Our sets of these are very choice and unsprouted. **Qt., 30c; bushel, \$4.50, postpaid.**

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS—Fine, dry, medium and uniform in size. **Qt., 25c; bushel, \$4.25, postpaid.**

RED BOTTOM SETS—Bright red in color, well dried and small in size. **Qt., 25c; bushel, \$4.25, postpaid.**

TOP OR BOTTOM SETS—Produce a number of onions on the top of the stock, which are set in the ground and produce large bulb onions very early. **Qt., 25c; bushel, \$4.25.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Silvery white, productive, used for bunching when green and when ripe for pickling. **Qt., 35c; bushel, \$5.00.**

GARLIC SETS

We have a selected lot of good, clean bulbs that will all grow. Those who are fond of this vegetable for flavoring should raise their own supply.

Qt., 30c; 2 qts., 50c. (For larger amounts get our special price.)

PARSLEY

Parsley is used mostly for seasoning and garnishing. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant and aromatic. As the seed germinates very slowly it should be sown early in the spring in rows 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart.

DOUBLE CURLED—This is the most popular parsley used in this section; very fine curled and dark green color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

DWARF OR EMERALD—A very fine variety, handsome bright green color, extra fine curled and very ornamental. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

CHAMPION MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED—This variety is entirely distinct, making remarkably handsome, compact plants, which have leaves so crumpled and curled as to give them the appearance of finely curled moss. The finest parsley for garnishing. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

HAMBURG ROOTED OR GERMAN PARSLEY—Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as salsify. Foliage same as plain parsley. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.**

PARSNIPS

LONG SMOOTH—Very nice parsnip, but grows too long for planting in this section. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

GUERNSEY HALF-LONG, HOLLOW CROWN—This is the best variety, and the only sort that should be planted in this territory. Not so long as the Long Smooth and easier taken from the ground. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.**



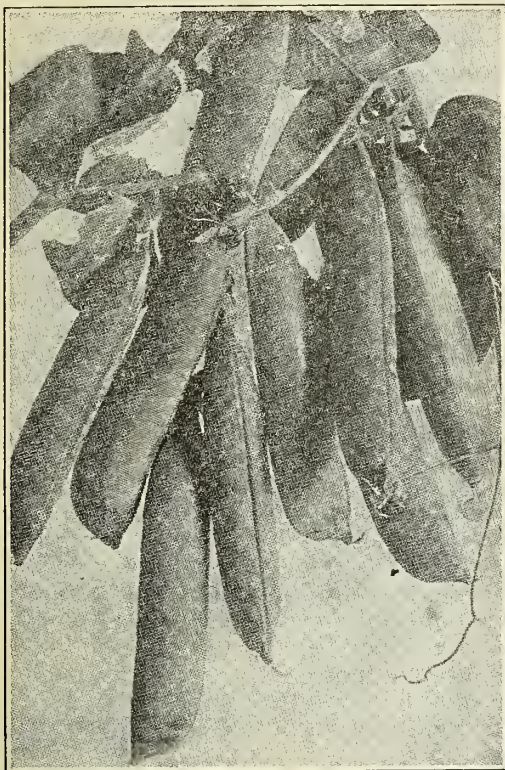
Guernsey
Half-Long

**PRICES ON PEAS PREPAID
UP TO AND INCLUDING 2 LBS.**

Peas

**ENGLISH GROWN
PEA SEED**

CULTURE—There are two distinct kinds of pea seed, they are the smooth and the wrinkled. Smooth peas are the hardiest; stand the cold weather much better than the wrinkled varieties, and the smooth varieties may be planted much earlier as the seed does not decay in the ground as quickly as the wrinkled varieties. Peas do best in sandy soil, not too rich or they will run to vines. The smooth varieties can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July.



Alaska Peas

ALASKA—Is the earliest pea on the market. It is ready 73 days from planting. It is the standard extra early market garden variety. It grows about 30 inches tall, matures a crop of uniform pods 3 inches long. The seed is small, smooth, dark green and of good flavor. Our strain is selected for its earliness and heavy bearing qualities.

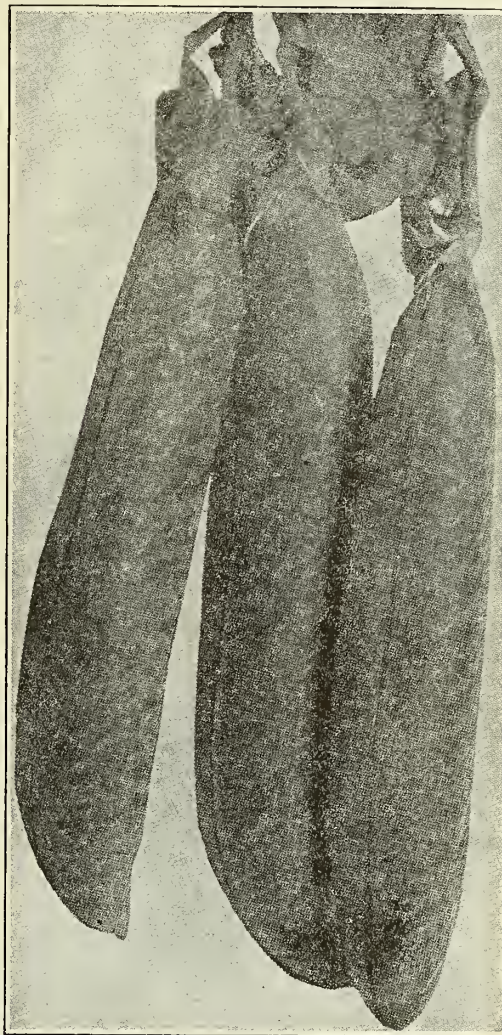
Prices prepaid: Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.55.

BLUE BANTAM—Is unequalled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productivity. The dwarf vigorous vines average 15 inches in height and carry really enormous crops of large, deep bluish-green pods. The handsome pointed pods, generally borne singly, measure 4 to 4½ inches long and are tightly packed with 8 to 10 extra large, deep bluish-green peas. These peas are not only large in size but of most luscious flavor. Prices postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

HARTNER'S EARLY MARKET—See Novelties, Page 5.

LITTLE MARVEL—Only a few years old and rapidly becoming a favorite for the home garden as well as the market gardener. It is the earliest wrinkled pea, and produces a heavy yield of pods that measure from 2 to 3 inches in length, having from 7 to 8 peas to the pod. Its vines are only 15 to 18 inches high, making it a desirable pea for any garden, be it large or small. We want every one to give this wonderful new pea a trial—we know it will please. Prices, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

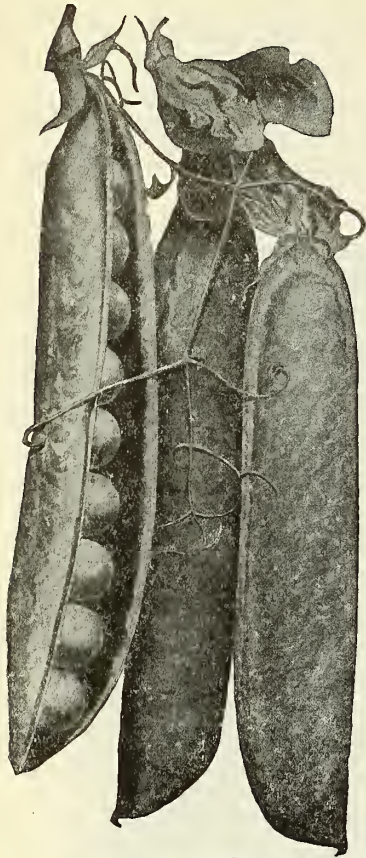
LAXATONIAN—See Novelties, Page 8.



Gradus

GRADUS—(Prosperity)—The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners everywhere. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. It is not only an abundant producer, but bears continually throughout the season. It is exceedingly early for a wrinkled variety, being only a day or two later than the earliest, small, smooth sorts. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. The peas remain tender for some time after they are large enough to use. Prices postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

AMERICAN WONDER—This pea, although it produces small pods, seems to win favor with all planters, as it is a very productive little plant, growing ten to eighteen inches high, and the peas are exceptionally sweet. It is easier grown than most of the large podded varieties. Prices postpaid: Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50.



Dwarf Telephone

LITTLE GEM—Height, 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and thought by many to be sweeter. Prices, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

ALDERMAN—This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large podded sorts, and are well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep green, straight, handsome pods, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall growing main crop of peas. The vines grow from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height. Prices, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c. Not postpaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

EDIBLE POD—A novelty pea of unusual importance. Its growth is the same as any other variety. It produces vines about 30 inches high, thickly covered with fairly good sized pods filled with as sweet sugar peas as was ever grown. When ready for use they do not have to be shelled but can be cooked pods and all; hence their name (Edible Pods.) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

HARTNER'S MIRACLE—A distinctly new variety of dwarf habit with long dark green pods often filled with 7 to 9 large peas of the finest quality. It is one of the best early peas obtainable, being earlier than the American Wonder and a somewhat more abundant bearer—height only 18 inches. One of the sweetest peas in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not postpaid.

DWARF TELEPHONE (OR DAISY)—This pea is so well known that it hardly requires a description; everyone knows the Telephone Pea.

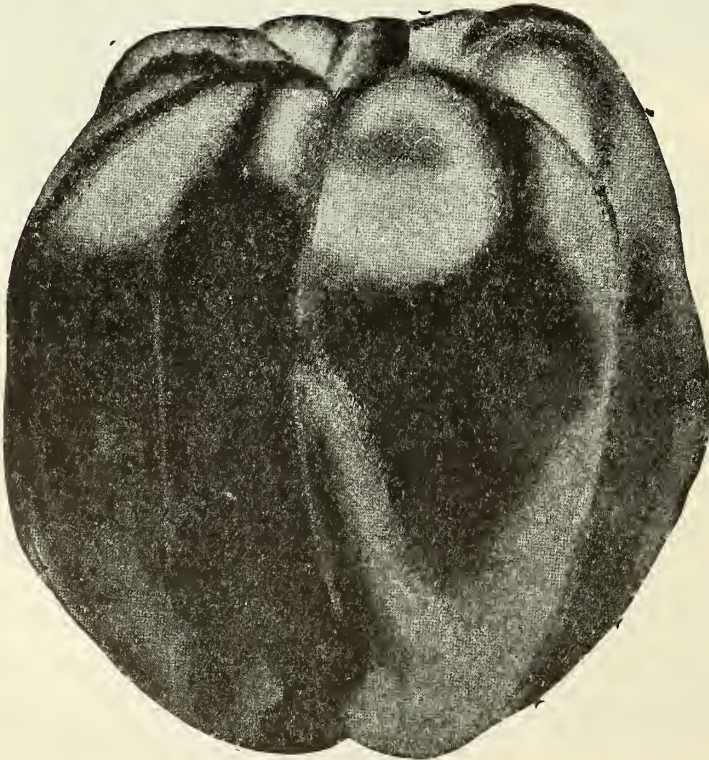
It grows very strong, stocky bushes, about 18 to 20 inches in height, and the foliage is of a very dark green color and is of dwarf habit, sometimes producing long full pods from 7 to 8 inches in length and very sweet.

As a producer for the market it cannot be beaten, always finds ready sale. Although not considered an early pea, it is ready for market close after the Early Gradus start, and is being planted by nine-tenths of our gardeners for the main crop. Our seed of this stock is all English grown and never fails. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not postpaid.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—One of the first dwarf wrinkled peas. Quality is unsurpassed, peas being very sweet. Vines grow about 18 inches to two feet and bear very large pods, filled with fine green peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.30. Not postpaid.

TALL TELEPHONE—This variety has been the standard for many years past, but is now being replaced by many improved varieties. The main objection being the tall vines. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

MELTING SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Height 42 to 50 inches, pods 4 inches long. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c.



Chinese Giant

Peppers

CHINESE GIANT—This is the favorite when size is wanted, being the largest pepper in cultivation, being double the size of the Ruby King. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habits, are seldom more than 2 feet in height, producing 4 to 6 peppers of enormous size, thick meated and very mild. On account of its enormous size it meets with ready sale on any market. Although not as early as the Ruby King, it matures in ample time for the heavy demand of the shippers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

BULL NOSE, OR BELL—Most popular sort, being early and very productive; grows about two feet high, fruit remains green a long time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

EARLY GIANT NEAPOLITAN—For years there has been a small early pepper known as the Neapolitan, although early enough, the fruit was small and scrubby. But we are offering the Early Giant Neapolitan which is altogether different from any other offered under the name of Neapolitan. Our Early Giant is as large as the Ruby King and if transplanted in the field the same time as the Ruby King the fruit will be ready for the market two weeks earlier. The fruit is mild and produced in greater abundance than other sorts. The Early Giant Neapolitan is the largest early variety of pepper offered to date. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50.

CAUTION—Don't confuse the Early Giant Neapolitan with the Early Neapolitan when ordering.

RUBY GIANT PEPPER—In appearance the fruit somewhat resembles the Ruby King except being larger and a little broaded at the base. The Ruby Giant Pepper was introduced to the growers in this section by us four years ago, and now it is the most popular pepper in Colorado. Its dark green color and heavy yielding qualities have gained it a place in every garden where peppers are grown for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

PIMIENTO PEPPER or SALAD PEPPER—This variety was introduced from Spain. While not as large as the Chinese Giant it is heavier, on account of its extremely thick flesh, which has a mild, sweet, yet deliciously pungent flavor when used either green or ripe. It is being used largely by canners, as its thick flesh allows the skin to be removed, which can be done easily by dipping them in scalding water. When used in a salad its mild flavor and deep scarlet (when ripe) or green color make it very attractive to the eye as well as to the palate. The plant is very prolific, pro-

ducing a large number of peppers, each weighing from five to ten ounces. We recommend this new pepper for both the home garden and market supply. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

RUBY KING—Grows about 3½ to 5 inches long and is often 2½ to 3 inches thick. One of the best varieties for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

RED CHERRY—A second early sort. Plants tall, bearing a profusion of round, red fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A well known variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long, bright red in color; extremely strong. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

THE MIKADO—(24 to 1)—24 peppers to one bush. 24 dozen to one large crate. This is a new sort of the Bell or Mangoe Pepper, and was first introduced by us to the gardeners two years ago and in every case where a trial has been given it has proved to be just as it was represented to us by the originator, so we have secured a limited amount from him and offered it to the trade last year as an ideal pepper for the market and especially for the shippers. This is the finest pepper ever offered in the United States.

It is far more profitable than the Chinese Giant because it produces more peppers, that is what you want. It is better than the Ruby King because it is just as heavy a producer and much larger. Market gardeners should not overlook this pepper. ¼ oz., 15c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50.

Pumpkins



Sugar Pumpkin

PUMPKINS—While Pumpkins are of strong growth, they will not stand frost, and cannot be planted until April 15th. A moderately rich soil is sufficient for good pumpkins. Plant in hills about six to eight feet apart. Do not plant near squashes or melons; they are likely to mix. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A fine large, orange colored variety, used for field culture and stock feeding. Skin smooth and ribbed; flesh brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

SMALL SUGAR—A small round variety; flesh thick, rich yellow and sweet, skin a deep orange. This is the best variety for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A very large French variety, grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

JAPANESE PIE—Large size, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds; color on outside rind bluish-green blotched with yellow. Flesh salmon colored, very thick and sweet for eating and stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

KING OF MAMMOTHS—The best large pumpkin in use, forming immense mushmelon shaped pumpkin, often 2½ to 3 feet in diameter; salmon colored; flesh bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

ACCLIMATED
STOCK

Seed Potatoes

PRICES
NOT PREPAID

This is a profitable crop about Denver, when the early varieties are planted, because the home crop is marketable just at the time when the Kansas crop is over and before the Greeley potatoes are ready, therefore at this time the Denver market is quite bare of potatoes. Another advantage in growing early potatoes is that another crop may be grown after the potatoes are dug; for instance, White Egg Turnips.

GET SPECIAL DELIVERED PRICES

Our Seed Potatoes are especially adapted to our Western country.

IF YOUR EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES ARE TOO HIGH, LET US SEND POTATO EYES.

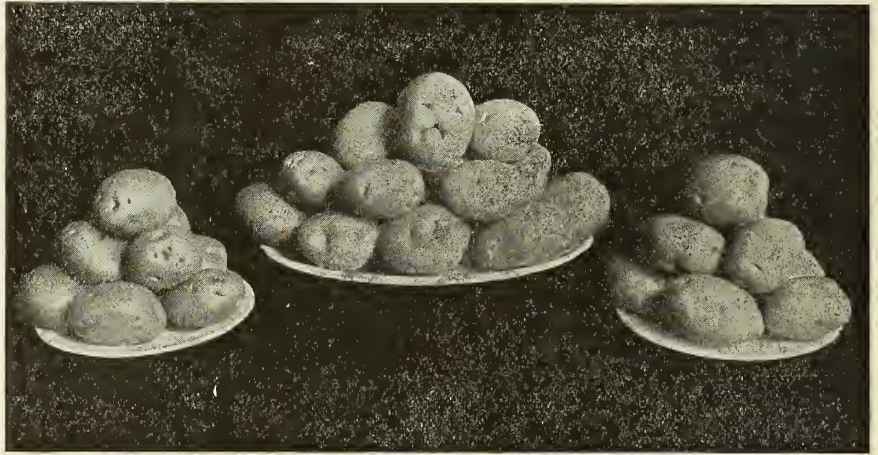
RED RIVER EARLY OHIO—

Our Red River Early Ohio Seed Potatoes are grown in the extreme north of Minnesota, where the potato growers have specialized on Early Ohios for years and have developed the best type of this variety. Seed for this district is one week earlier than home grown and our seed is free from scab and the disastrous blight. It is weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and is the favorite and most prolific potato in this section. Maturing early, brings the fancy prices that are paid for the first potatoes. This potato can be dug and marketed before it is fully matured. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid.**

EARLY OHIO COLORADO DRY-LAND GROWN—These potatoes are grown for us in the dry-lands of Elbert county (known as the Divide.) It is our desire to have as many of our customers as possible order our RED RIVER EARLY OHIOS, but those who do not care to pay the advanced price will not be disappointed in our DIVIDE EARLY OHIOS. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid.**

EARLY SIX WEEKS, DRY LAND GROWN—Resemble the Early Ohio, being ready for market about the same time. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid.**

EARLY ROSE SEEDLINGS—This variety has been the favorite for many years, and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape and light pink at the butt end. Cook mealy and of the finest flavor. Known in the Greeley district as the Greeley Reds. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid. Write for prices on larger amounts.**



Red McClure—Mountain Grown

RURAL NEW YORKER—A valuable variety of large size, very smooth and a heavy cropper. In quality it is unexcelled. It is the best late long keeper, and is highly recommended. More potatoes of this sort are shipped annually than any other kind and their large, handsome appearance makes them more profitable than any other sort. Planted very extensively in potato districts. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Not prepaid.**

MAMMOTH PEARLS—This is the potato that is grown so extensively in the northern part of Colorado. This potato did as much to make Greeley, Colorado, famous as all the other varieties combined. It is one of the best main crop potatoes in this territory. The skin is white, eyes shallow and the flesh is pure white. It is a medium late variety and of good keeping quality. **1 lb., 10c; 2 lbs., 15c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**

BURBANK—This is one of the finest varieties of potatoes grown. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor and quality. Best variety for baking. The potato grows quite long and the skin is more. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**

Potato Eyes (Postpaid)

There are a number of advantages in securing Potato Eyes instead of getting the whole potato, where you want just a small amount to come by mail.

Of course, the biggest advantage is in the saving of postage, express or freight charges.

You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense.

You have no express or freight charges to pay whatever, and the postage we pay ourselves.

The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely.

We cannot furnish less than 25 eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders even multiples of 25.

Any varieties listed, **25 eyes, 30c; 50 eyes, 55c; 100 eyes, \$1.00; 300 eyes \$2.50; 500 eyes, \$4.00.**

SPECIAL OFFER—100 eyes each of any three varieties, **\$2.50.**

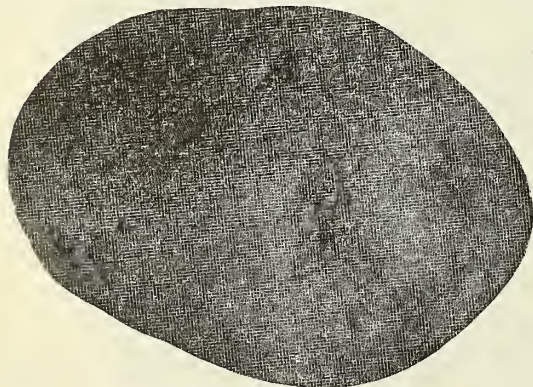
Sweet Potatoes

CULTURE—The plants should be started in hotbeds in March and after danger of frost, transplanted two feet apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. They do best in sandy, light soil, and should be cultivated often, especially if supply of water is scarce.

YELLOW NANSEMOND—1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

YELLOW JERSEY—1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

PLANTS—See Page 69



Early Ohio, Dry Land Grown

RED McCLURE—In many sections this variety is the rival of the Burbank and is undoubtedly a fine potato. It is a great yielder and very good keeper. One of the leading sorts among the mountain growers. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**

Radishes

Please note that we offer our radish seed under two different heads, viz., **FRENCH GROWN** and **HOLLAND GROWN**. You will also note that under each head there are radishes of the same name, but there is a great difference in French Grown and Holland Grown Radishes. Both being the very best quality but decidedly different in habits.

CULTURE—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly — and quick growth requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days in a light, rich soil that has been deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch crop between the rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in the hot-beds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture.

LONG VARIETIES

CINCINNATI MARKET GLASS RADISH—An improvement of the Long Scarlet variety and one that has met with the approval of all the green-house and hot-bed gardeners in our vicinity. The seed that we offer of this variety was grown for us by the best radish growers of Europe and has been given a thorough trial by us. It produces a long, straight radish of beautiful color, with short tops and for this reason can be planted so thick in the bed that the radishes touch one another. It has also won favor among the growers of out of door radishes and is being planted as the main crop radish for the summer market. Often grows 7 to 9 inches in length. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

IMPROVED CHARTIER—A very good radish for early planting in the open, although too large for forcing. The long cylindrical roots are scarlet rose in color at the top and gradually taper and shape into white at the tip. For general planting the Cincinnati Market is more desirable than this radish. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—A standard variety of the long type of radish, for both market and home use. Roots long, grow partly above the ground; straight, smooth and of bright, rich scarlet color, a little white on the end or tip. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER—An excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots, which are crisp and tender. One of the most desirable of the white summer sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

WHITE STRASBURG—When comparatively small this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured. Roots are 4 to 5 inches long, and about 2 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

CHINA ROSE—This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety, and if sown in the spring it becomes too woody for use before winter, when they are used. This radish is shorter, thicker than the long Scarlet, and of a bright rose color. Flesh very white and solid and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

WHITE ICICLE RADISH—The favorite white radish grown for the market, also extensively used for the home garden. It is a handsome white transparent variety, as crisp as ice, of a mild flavor. As seen in the photograph, next page, it is about 5 inches long with sloping tops and pointed root. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 65c.**



Cincinnati Market

ROUND VARIETIES



Non Plus Ultra, French

NON PLUS ULTRA, FRENCH—This radish has a very fine appearance, being different from the Holland stock of the same name, having more tops, a little lighter color, and not apt to crack. Requiring a longer time to grow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

NON PLUS ULTRA, FORCING HOLLAND—Entirely red, round radish, which grows very rapidly. This variety is decidedly earlier than the French stock of the same name, also being darker red, with much shorter leaves. For forcing, this is considered by far the most profitable. The one disadvantage of this radish is, if it is not pulled when full grown it is apt to crack. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

WHITE CRYSTAL—This is a half stump-rooted radish, having a crystal white appearance. Very good for forcing. Tops quite small. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP—Very symmetrical, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with bright yellow russetting, making it very attractive. Flesh firm, white and rather pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

CRIMSON GIANT—This extraordinary turnip shaped variety is of a beautiful crimson color, flesh firm, crisp, and tender. Unlike other varieties of round radishes it remains perfect a long time, does not become pithy even when twice its average size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

DEEP SUMMER TURNIP, HOLLAND STRAIN—We first introduced this handsome radish six years ago, it being different from any other Deep Summer Turnip Radish, being more uniform in color and size. Does not become pithy as early as other sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

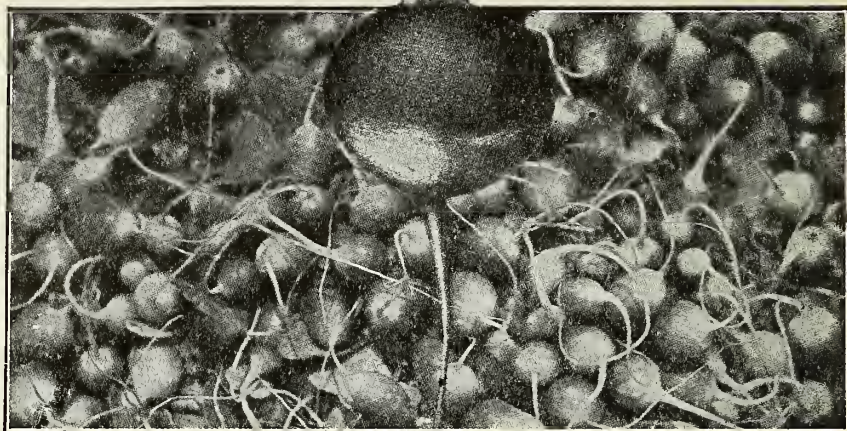
FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH—The favorite radish to date. It is termed as a round radish but to be exact, it is olive shaped. It is extra early, red with a white tip, mild flavor, especially adapted for the family garden. It is the first radish to appear in the spring. **Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

WE ARE MARKET
GARDENERS' SEED-
MEN — THIS MEANS
QUALITY PREVAILS.

OUR PRICES ARE
LOW, CONSIDERING
THE EXCEPTIONAL
QUALITY OF OUR
SEEDS.



White Icicle—See page 61



Early Scarlet White Tipped

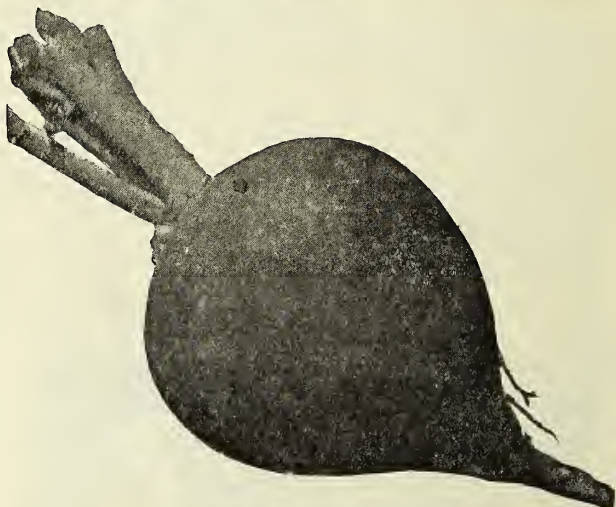
WHITE TIPPED SCARLET, FORCING—Imported French Selected Strain—This radish is bright scarlet, with a white tip. Our seed is most carefully selected and grown from transplanted roots, and is just right in color, size and shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED, FRENCH STRAIN—For outdoor planting, this is the most popular radish. The radish is bright scarlet, with a white tip. For the past five years we have supplied and satisfied the market gardeners of this section, for our seed is most carefully grown from transplanted roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE—This mixture consists of all the known varieties of early mid-season, and late seed, from the extra early little round ones through to the late winter radishes. Price, Pkt., 10c.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH—A new variety of round, white radish from Holland, known as a summer radish. Somewhat larger than the common varieties of round radish, and when matured and ready for the table should be about the size of an egg, only round with solid meat, flavored like the White Icicle or White Vienna. This new radish is a fine sort for the home garden and should be given a trial by all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

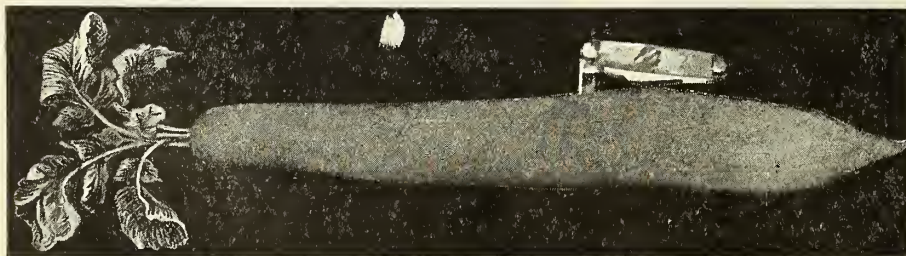
LONG, BLACK SPANISH—The flavor, color of skin and flesh same as the Round Black Spanish and keeps equally as well, but is a long radish instead of a round one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Round Black Spanish

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. Excellent sort for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

JAPANESE WINTER RADISH—It resembles the Japanese Summer Radish except that it is somewhat smaller. It is more crisp and of better flavor in the winter season. It is pure white, grows about 8 inches long and not as tapering as the larger one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Japanese Summer Radish

JAPANESE SUMMER RADISH

—Its beautiful white color and mammoth size attracts great attention. It is very tender and the flavor is excellent and mild. It attains perfection in Colorado, growing to 2 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter. It is a profitable radish to grow as it sells readily and is relished by all. We have had grown for us a limited quantity of this seed and now offer it at 5c per pkt.; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

CRIMSON KING, OR STRAWBERRY—This is the largest and most productive variety known. No garden should be without this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

FOR RHUBARB ROOTS—See Page 69.

LINNAEUS—An early and excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, comparatively easy grown, habits similar to those of the parsnip. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost increases the quality. Can be cooked as cauliflower or sliced raw for a salad.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

LONG WHITE, FRENCH—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SEA KALE---See Swiss Chard



Mammoth
Sandwich Island

WRITE FOR SPECIAL
PRICES ON
LARGE AMOUNTS

Spinach

QUALITY
FIRST

THESE PRICES ARE POSTPAID

Spinach will do well in any ordinary soil and its cultivation is a very simple matter. No plants make more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared, the seed of which may be planted in the fall to secure good spinach early in the spring. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For larger amounts than we quote below, we make special prices.

VIROFLAY, OR VERY THICK LONG-LEAVED—

This is the market gardener's favorite for fall and spring sowing around Denver, as it furnishes an abundance of heavy, broad, dark green leaves of finest quality and appearance, and on account of their firmness and substance they remain in prime salable condition for a long time, and making it especially desirable where bulk is desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. postpaid.

whether grown for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

ROUND BROAD LEAVED—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity, forming clusters of large, very thick leaves, rather smooth and rounded at the top. A good kind and next to Viroflay as market gardener's choice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

LONG STANDING—(Round Leaved)—An improved deep green variety of round leaves. Does not run to seed as quickly as others and one of the most desirable medium early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND—(Tetragonia Expansa)—Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. The plants become very large and spreading; leaves small, broad, but pointed. The seed, which is four or five times as large as common spinach, can be planted from 4 to 6 inches apart or in hills as desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—A very early variety. The plant is of upright growth with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, curled and wrinkled like those of Savoy Cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.



New Victoria

NEW VICTORIA—An excellent sort, forming a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf, slightly crumpled in the center. This variety becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please,

We Are Market Gardeners' Seedsmen--This Means Quality Prevails.

Squash

Squashes are divided into two different classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts, while the winter varieties are the running sorts.



SUMMER VARIETIES

CULTURE—The summer varieties come into use early in the summer, but being sensitive to frost the seed cannot be sown until late in April. The seed should be planted in hills 4 feet apart. The winter varieties are also unable to resist frost, and should be planted late in April. As they have a very firm, hard shell, they keep well, and with a little care can be kept all winter and until late in the spring. In gathering winter squashes, it is important to protect the stems, since, if broken off, the fruit will not keep so well. Plant in hills 6 to 8 feet apart, using two or three seeds to the hill. Moderately rich soil will grow good squashes.

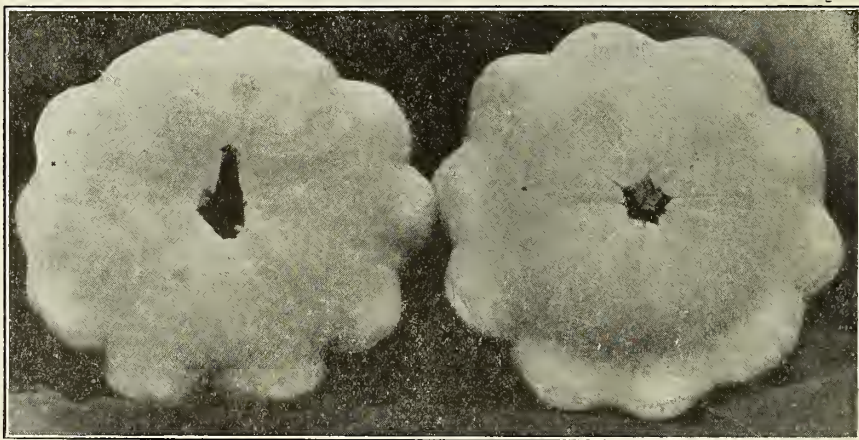
FORDHOOK SQUASH—Can be used either for a summer or winter variety; the first fruits are oblong and thick meated of a yellowish color, being very highly flavored. For summer use gather before it is quite ripe, but for winter allow them to ripen on the vine and when stored they will keep throughout the entire winter. Being a bush variety it can be planted close and a heavy yield produced on a small patch. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.**

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—An improvement over the Summer Crookneck, and rapidly becoming a favorite among the market gardeners. Its growth and habits resemble the common crookneck variety, but the fruits have a different shaped neck; instead of being long, narrow and crooked it is somewhat shorter, thicker and straighter, making it more desirable for packing and not so liable to break off. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.**

WHITE CROOKNECK—Same as Yellow Crookneck except the fruit is white instead of yellow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

YELLOW BUSH—Same as White Bush except the fruit is yellow instead of white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

EARLY WHITE BUSH, SCALLOPED—A well known variety of dwarf habit and upright growth. Surface smooth and creamy white. This sort matures a little earlier than the Mammoth White Bush. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**



Early White Bush

WINTER VARIETIES

CHICAGO WARTY HUBBARD—This is the best strain of the Hubbard squash. By its tough, warty shell and its olive green color, it can be distinguished from any other strain, either in the field or in the market. Quality is superior to any other winter squash. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

DELICIOUS—This is a splendid variety; more like the Hubbard than any other, but surpasses it in some respects for home use as it is not quite so large. The shell is not so hard; the meat is thicker and of extra fine quality. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**



Chicago Warty Hubbard

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Very productive; fruits uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds. Shape like the Hubbard; good keeper; shell is very hard, warty and of rich orange-red color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

PIKE'S PEAK, OR SIBLEY—An excellent winter squash. Fine grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard squash, but not so well known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Attains very large size, some as large as 150 to 250 pounds. The flesh is rich and very desirable for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

THE HUBBARD—This squash cannot be too highly extolled as a winter squash; it boils smooth and dry, is of very rich quality and keeps as solid as a rock. Also popular with private growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

BOSTON MARROW—Is the favorite winter squash of the Eastern states. It is of fine flavor and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

MARBLE HEAD—Of bluish color, sweet and dry. Fine flavored. Shape long and pointed at both ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

TOBACCO

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—A well known variety of a very early kind, and one of the few that matures in our country. On account of its broad leaf, it is used by cigarmakers for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—This is the most popular variety; can be relied on to make fine cigars. Stands the cold well. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

Tomatoes

PRICES ON TOMATOES ARE POSTPAID

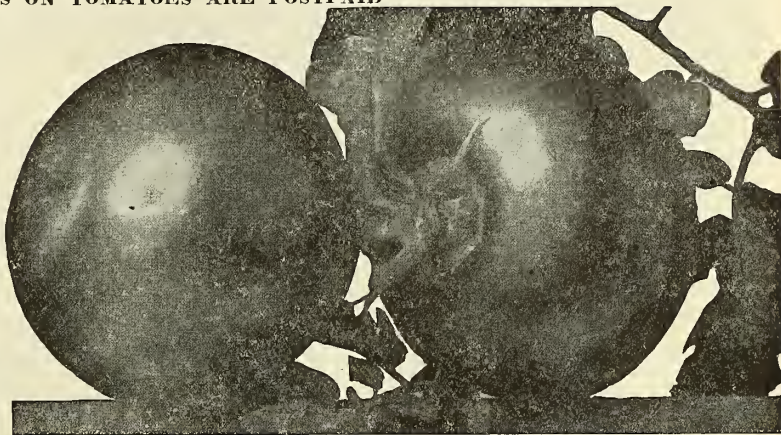
CULTURE—The best crops are grown in light soil. For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and cover ½ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open and water until the plants are established.

JUNE PINK—Yields as much as Spark's Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel; ripens a few days before the Earliana and about 12 days before the Jewel. It is considered in this section as the best of all early tomatoes. Should not be planted as a main crop when the grower intends to sell to shippers, for it has proved a failure for this purpose, as the tomato is too tender and skin too thin to stand shipping. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—A purple variety of unusual merit. Its fine, smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. The fruits are thick-meat and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY —

This splendid tomato is without doubt the most widely known and popular of all the purple-fruited varieties. A hardy, strong grower, productive, large, always smooth; color is a very glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size until late in the season. Ripens quite early, entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm; has a tough skin and few seeds. Seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping and general marketing purposes it can not be excelled. Picked quite green, will still ripen nicely. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



June Pink

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the most valuable early tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earliana; fruit bright red, much handsomer and heavier, produces more abundantly and continually than that sort. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

EARLY BIRD TOMATO

See Novelties, Page 6



Livingston's Beauty

TOMATOES—Continued

SPARK'S EARLIANA—This is a remarkable early tomato, quite handsome and of good size. It should be planted when early tomatoes are wanted, but not for the main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

BONNIE BEST—An early scarlet-fruited tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid, and also very prolific. It is one of the best house-garden, canning and shipping tomatoes in existence. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

COMET—This is a superior variety for forcing under glass. Its color is rich scarlet red, fruit solid, round and smooth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.15.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS—Shape almost round, the depression at the stem end is almost eliminated. Very productive, producing large, meaty fruit in clusters. Most profitable for canning purposes. Color bright red; ripens very evenly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c.

IMPERIAL—A purple variety of unusual merit. Its fine, smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. The fruits are thick-meat and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

NEW STONE—Best shipping tomato, and if you are intending growing for the car-lot shippers, do not overlook this wonderful bright red, perfectly smooth tomato. It is not being given the cultivation it deserves in this section. It is a sure crop. Fruit larger and more prolific than the Beauty. It is a

good keeper. Flesh solid and free from core. Statistics of the entire country show that there are more Stone tomatoes grown than any other six varieties put together. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—First introduced in 1905 and is rapidly gaining favoritism among our growers desiring an early tomato, using stakes or trellises. It is a very beautiful variety and, on account of its shape, it permits a greater number of slices than other sorts. Its flesh is firm, has few seeds, ripens evenly and early; produces large clusters, containing 3 to 7 fruits. It can be truthfully stated that the plants are literally loaded with fruit. This tomato should be given more attention by the out-of-door planters, for it is early and produces an abundant crop, being well liked by the trade. The best sort for the green-house. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

ODD VARIETIES TOMATOES

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits average two inches in length and are an inch in diameter; bright lemon color, excellent flavor; fine for preserving. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c.

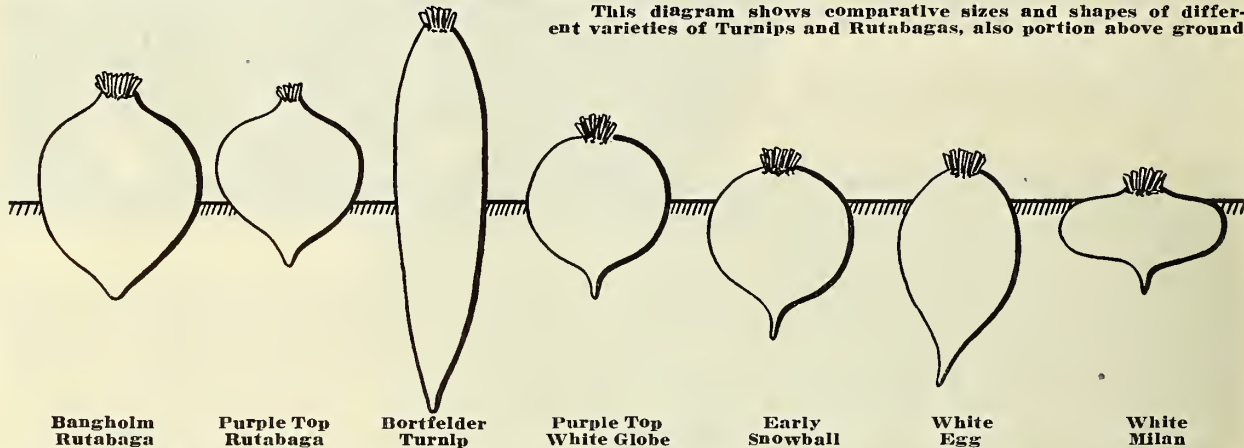
YELLOW PEAR—Similar to the Yellow Plum but fruits are a pear shape. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c.

RED CHERRY—Fine for preserving; fruits of bright red color. Presents a beautiful appearance. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 60c.

HUSK TOMATOES—Used for preserving purposes only. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

MIXED SMALL TOMATOES—Above four sorts. Pkt., 10c.

This diagram shows comparative sizes and shapes of different varieties of Turnips and Rutabagas, also portion above ground.



Turnips

CULTURE—Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seeds into the soil ½-inch deep; when up, thin out to 3 inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot weather, and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use either early in the summer or late autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to the end of August.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—This is the earliest turnip and is grown exclusively for bunching for the early market. A flat variety, and for this reason has practically no sale after the globe-shaped sorts are offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Small rapid grower, being white, and is the first of the globe-shaped sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.



Early Snowball

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

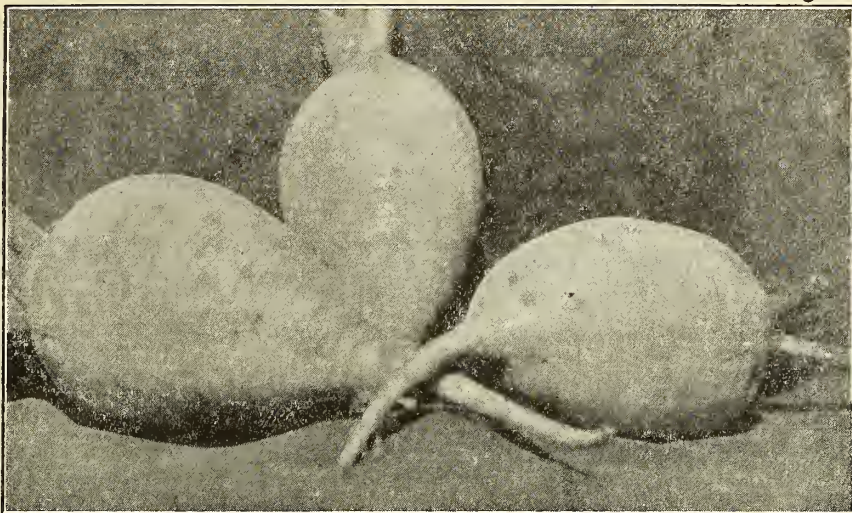
—Although this is a fine flavored turnip, it meets with poor sale on this market, due to its being flat in shape and about one-third of the upper portion being purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

LONG WHITE, OR COW HORN—

This variety grows large, partly above the ground. Flesh white and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

WHITE EGG, IMPORTED SPECIAL

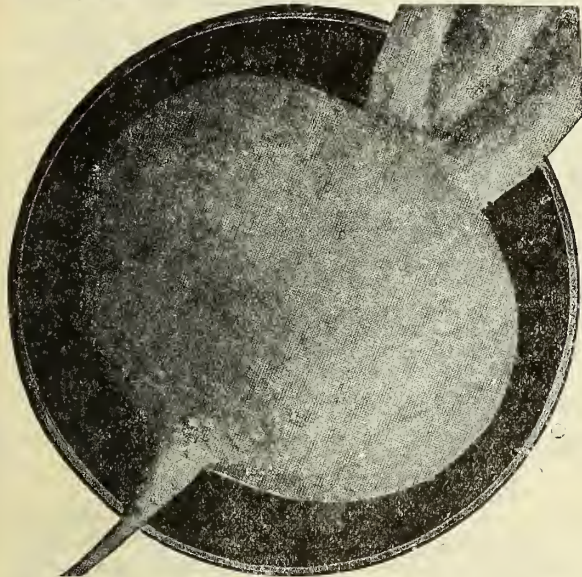
STRAIN—This variety is without doubt the best turnip for this market. The White Egg is the standard and when it is offered all other sorts are slow sale; is especially profitable for this market when grown so as to be ready by August 1st, for during that month the shippers eagerly buy all that is offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



White Egg

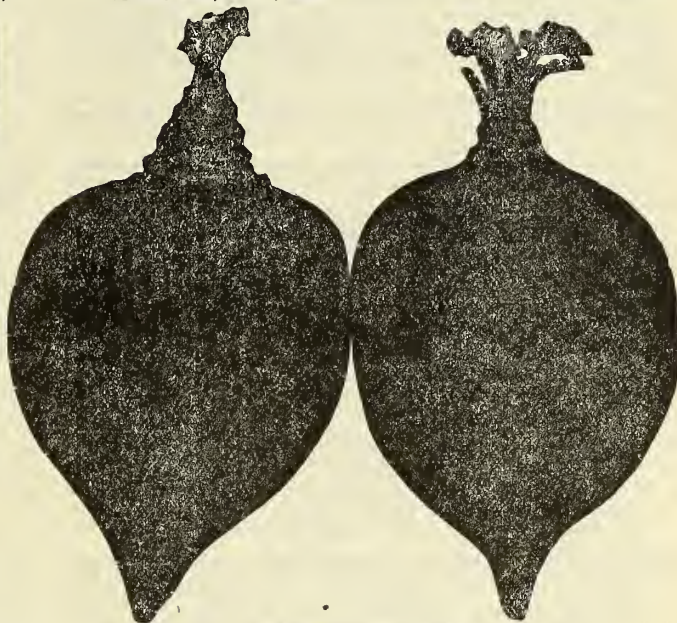
PURPLE TOP GLOBE TURNIPS—A globe-shaped turnip of excellent flavor. A good kind for home use, but does not find a ready sale on our market. Where turnips are planted for stock feeding purposes, we recommend this variety. It is early and yields a heavy crop. The skin is of a pure white at the base and is crowned with a rich purple, which makes it very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DANISH BORTFELDER TURNIP — (Largest Turnip Grown)—In countries where turnips are grown extensively for feeding purposes, the Bortfelder is a favorite. It grows 2 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, and of cream color flesh. It is a rapid grower and the most productive of all turnips. It is fed to stock same as mangels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Pomeranean White Globe

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow eight pounds in weight. Perfect globe shaped; skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Bangholm Rutabaga

Yellow Turnips

LARGE AMBER GLOBE—One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Color of skin and flesh yellow; fine grained and sweet; hardy, keeps well, and is a good cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

GOLDEN BALL—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest flavored yellow fleshed turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well and is a fine table sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Very hardy, productive and a good keeper. Color pale yellow, with purple top, shaped like a globe. Firm in texture, resembling rutabagas. Good for table or stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

RUTABAGAS

Rutabagas are excellent feed and when fed as mangels they greatly enrich the flow of milk.

BANGHOLM RUTABAGA—This is the largest Rutabaga grown and has been awarded the highest certificate by the Danish government as the best cropping Rutabaga. On several trials it has produced as much as 49 tons per acre where it is extensively grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, sweet and solid. Good for stock or table use. The best yellow sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

Herbs

ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for the seeds, which have a fragrant smell and pleasant taste. Used for medicinal purposes; leaves used for garnishing and flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

BASIL SWEET—A hardy annual from the East Indies. Seeds and stems have a flavor similar to clover and are used for flavoring soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown in August plants will give a fair crop the next season, but when sown in the spring will not generally seed until the next year. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

CATNIP—Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which is aromatic and has a warm pungent taste. Good for flatulence and colic in infants. Used in pickling. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

START A PATCH OF STRAWBERRIES TODAY

A good many people overlook the strawberry, thinking that the plants demand too much care, but this is not true, for all there is to the care of the strawberries is a light covering of straw in the fall and a trimming in the spring.

Strawberries can be produced on every farm or little town garden with as perfect success as they are produced by regular fruit growers who make this their business. One hundred plants in a little garden will produce all the fruit a large family can use for fresh fruit or canning.

As mentioned before, berries are easily taken care of and always find a good market. Below we are offering you the most popular kinds, and all have proven to be at home in our country.

Our shipping season is from April 15th to May 20th, the best planting time for the West. Please send your orders early!

Price postpaid: 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 85c. By express at buyer's expense: 100, 70c; 1,000, \$6.50; 250 of a kind at 1,000 rate, 25 at the 100 rate.

COLORADO GROWN HOOD RIVER—This variety has won great favor out west, and just before any of our home-grown berries are ready our market receives a number of cars of Hood River berries from Oregon, and it was through these shipments that the berry became acquainted with our trade. Some of our fruit men saw that the demand was good for these berries and began getting plants direct from different parts of the country. Now, since they have proven to be good yielders of large red berries, we recommend them to fruit and berry men in this and adjoining districts. The Hood River berry produces dark red fruit, very heavily meated, and instead of the meat being of a pinkish white color, it is a dark red. Our stock was secured from the best berry men of Edgewater, Colorado. For large amounts, write for special price.

FREMONT WILLIAMS (Perfect Blossom)—A new, large, late season strawberry that has proven itself for Western and more particularly the Denver market. The berries are very large, blunt-shaped, glossy and unsurpassed in beauty. As a shipper it is hard to beat on account of its firmness. The plants make a large bush and winter better than any other variety known. Does best on heavy loam, but will do well on all kinds of soil. Berry men should give this wonderful berry a trial; it is also a dandy for the home garden. We had occasion to watch this berry when it was offered on our market during the past season, and it was always in great demand. In competition with all other varieties it commands the highest price. On account of its good keeping quality it makes an excellent shipper. If you want a large, well-shaped strawberry that will outsell anything on the market, don't overlook this wonder.

CAPTAIN JACK—The earliest strawberry in cultivation, but rather small, and for this reason is not planted for a main crop berry. But where size does not count and something early is wanted the Captain Jack is the kind to plant. The fruit is sweet.

SENATOR DUNLAP—A very hardy middle-season variety that produces a heavy yield of large, rich-colored strawberries that command good prices on the market. The plant makes very heavy foliage and is a good keeper through the winter.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial; leaves used in soups, fish, sauces, garnishes and salads. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb with a strong aromatic smell; bitter pungent taste. Used as a tonic and enters into the composition of cough syrups. Does fine on poor soils. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

ROSEMARY—The leaves are aromatic and used for medicinal purposes only. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

SAVORY SUMMER—A hardy annual, when dried, stems, leaves and flowers are extensively used for soups and dressings. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

THYME—A perennial used both medicinally and as a culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauces. A tea made of the leaves sometimes relieves nervous headaches. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial plant but not hardy enough to stand the northern winters. Young tender tops are used for flavoring and may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

SAGE—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, cultivated principally as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and in dressings. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

WORMWOOD—Leaves used as a tonic. A dry, poor soil is best for this plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

JUCUNDAS—This is the old standard variety for the market, producing large, solid, rich-colored berries that hold up for shipping. Better than other varieties on account of its heavy bearing qualities it has become a favorite with the market gardener.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—See Novelties, Page 7.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. Not prepaid—40c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Marlboro (Red)—Very early; berries very large and firm; the best variety for home or market use.

King (Dark Red)—Berries medium to late; very hardy and productive.

Everbearing (St. Regis Red)—Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

(Black)—Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Gregg (Black)—Early; very large and productive.

Kansas (Black)—Berries large; heavy bearer.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—60c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. Not prepaid—50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Rathbun—Very large; jet black; hardy and very productive.

Snyder—Very early; medium size fruit; very sweet and juicy.

DEWBERRY PLANTS

Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—15c each; 70c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100. Not prepaid—10c each; 55c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry; fruit large, handsome, sweet and luscious. Plant is quite hardy. When placing your order for small fruit plants, do not overlook this wonderful berry.

CURRANT PLANTS

Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—20c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100. Not prepaid—15c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Cherry—Deep red; clusters and berries very large; a very profitable variety for home or market use.

White Grape—Transparent white; mild flavor; fine for preserving.

Black Natives—Jet black; berries large; very productive.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

Prices: Postpaid or prepaid express—20c each; \$1.60 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100. Not prepaid—15c each; \$1.30 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Downing—Berries large; pale green; very productive.

Houghton—Berries medium size; very sweet; abundant bearer.

Plants and Roots

WE ARE THE BEST EQUIPPED SEED HOUSE IN THE WEST FOR FURNISHING PLANTS

We do not recommend sending plants by mail, but if you desire your order to come through the mail, we will do all in our power to have them reach you in good shape. If wanted by Parcel Post, add 5c per dozen, 25c per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
CABBAGE, Early —Early Jersey Wakefield, Charlston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhuizen, Winningstadt. (Ready April 5th.).....	10c	40c	\$3.50
CABBAGE, Late —Hollander, Danish Round Head, Danish Ball Head, Evergreen Hollander, Flat Dutch. (Ready April 10th).....	10c	40c	\$3.00
CABBAGE, Red —Red Rock, Red Stonehead, Ulm Savoy, Drum Head Savoy. (Ready April 10th)	10c	40c	\$3.50
EGG PLANT —Black Beauty, New York Improved. (Ready May 15th)	25c	\$1.00	\$7.50
CELERY —Golden Self Blanching, Hartner's Wonder. (Ready May 15th)	10c	35c	\$3.00
CELERY —Pascal. (Ready June 5th)	10c	35c	\$3.00
CAULIFLOWER, Early —Dwarf Erfurt, Early Snowball, Maxine Snowball. (Ready April 10th).....	20c	75c	\$6.00
CAULIFLOWER, Late —Hartner's Special Strain, Henderson's Snowball, Danish Dry Weather. (Ready April 10th)	20c	75c	\$6.00
TOMATOES, Transplanted — Early Bird, June Pink, Earliana — Chalk's Early Jewel, Beauty, Yellow Plum, Red Cherry. (Ready May 5th).....	20c	75c	\$6.00
PEPPERS —Chinese Giant, Early Neapolitan, Bull Nose, Mikado. (Ready May 10th).....	20c	75c	\$6.50
PEPPERS —Chili, Cayenne. (Ready May 10th).....	20c	75c	\$6.50
SWEET POTATOES —Yellow Nansemond, Yellow Jersey. (Ready May 10th).....	10c	45c	\$4.00

FOR LARGER AMOUNTS GET SPECIAL PRICES

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—The roots we offer are fresh stock grown from our best strains of Imported Seeds. We offer both one-year and two-year old roots, but for good quick results we recommend the two-year old strong, vigorous roots. The prices on Asparagus Roots are postpaid. The two best varieties grown in our section are the Palmetto and the Argenteuil; both produce green shoots that are tender from tips to base. We can furnish good, strong plants of the following: Giant Argenteuil, Palmetto, Conover's Colossal, Mammoth White. Good one-year old roots, 1 doz., 25c, postpaid; 100 for \$1.35, postpaid; 1,000 for \$6.00, prepaid by express. Good two-year old roots, 1 doz., 30c, postpaid; 100 for \$1.40, postpaid; 1,000 for \$8.00, prepaid by express.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)—No garden is complete without this old standard. It is easy to start and improves each year. Although we have many varieties we recommend the Strawberry, Giant Red, Large Victoria. We have only two-year old roots that will do well in any soil. We can supply Strawberry, Giant Red, Large Victoria, Early Linnaeus, Australian Crimson Winter. Doz., 50c, postpaid; 100, \$3.75, postpaid; 1,000. WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE.

HORSE RADISH—Cut 4 to 6 inches long, and each root contains one good crown. This is one of the handiest vegetables for the garden or farm and can be planted in wet or soggy places where other plants do not do good. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. If grown for the market you will find it very profitable. 1 doz. roots postpaid, 20c; 100 roots postpaid, \$1.00. For larger amounts get our special price.

ARTICHOKES (Jerusalem)—The culture of the artichoke is similar to the potato, hence the name: "Potato Artichokes." For description see page 26. Price: 1 lb. postpaid, 15c; 10 lbs. postpaid, 60c. For larger amounts get our close prices.

MINT ROOTS—The true old-fashioned mint for seasoning; easy to grow and gives results the first season. Doz., 15c; clump of roots, 30c, postpaid.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—Although of the vegetable family it can also be used as a border plant for the

flowers. For flavoring soups, cottage cheese, etc. When using for flavoring the tall slender leaves or tops are clipped close to the ground and chopped up fine, the same as parsley. After cutting the tops sprout again for future use; eight or ten cuttings may be obtained in one season. Per bunch, 25c, prepaid.

SAGE—One-year clumps. Each, 30c, postpaid.

TARRAGON—Highly recommended for Tarragon Vinegar. Each, 10c. Weight, one clump, 1 lb.

ASTER PLANTS—Our Aster Plants will be ready about April and May and can be packed and sent Parcel Post so as to arrive fresh and ready to set out. The flowers are very bright and showy in the garden, and elegantly borne on long stems most convenient for vase decorations. In form the flowers are somewhat chrysanthemum-like. Asters grow freely in any ordinary garden soil, and in order to secure size, brilliancy and numerous blooms, plenty of ordinary, well-rotted manure may be added to the bed. Plenty of water may be given when they are in the bud and going through a hot spell. Price: 1 doz., 35c, postpaid; 5 doz., \$1.50, prepaid.

PANSY PLANTS—Are true perennials and if covered throughout the coldest days of winter will start early in the spring to make a bush. They have become increasingly popular in recent years on account of their being so hardy, free flowering, and inexpensive. Their habit is exceedingly neat and the many odd and beautiful colors include numerous very delicate as well as rich tints. They are very useful for bedding and borders and give continuous succession of bloom from early spring to autumn. The plants offered by us are grown from our Gold Seal mixture and produce larger flowers than any variety grown. But remember, the pansy cannot and will not live up to expectations unless placed on strong ground that has been heavily fertilized with well rotted barnyard manure, and in most cases does best in a shady location. Always remember that pansies must have plenty of water. 1 doz. plants ready to bloom, 40c, prepaid; 5 doz., \$1.75, prepaid; young plants, mixed colors, per 100, \$2.50, not prepaid.

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas

PRICES POSTPAID

We offer, as given below, many varieties of Sweet Peas, which are grown for us by the very best and most careful sweet pea growers in the country. Therefore, our seed produces the highest grade and finest flowers.

CULTURE—A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to cultivate Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug one foot deep and filled with the very best loam mixed with bone meal or well rotted stable manure.

Sow early, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and by degrees as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowing should be made just as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil year after year. If the location cannot be changed, the soil, to a depth and width of a foot or more, should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden or grounds.

After the plants are two inches high, cultivate as they grow and a light sprinkling of Wizard Fertilizer, worked into the soil will be a great benefit. When the plants are about 5 inches high some support should be furnished, such as bush wire netting, strings, etc.

Plant as early as possible. For an abundance of flowers, give plenty of water and keep the flowers picked.

One ounce of seed to 10 feet of drill.

VERMILLION BRILLIANT (Spencer)—The most brilliant Scarlet Spencer yet produced. The ground flowers stand out boldly on stout stems and their fluted standards make beautiful backgrounds for the wavy wings. The gigantic blooms are often found four to the stem. Starting to bloom early in the season it continues to produce an abundance of blooms throughout the entire season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MARIE CORELLI (Spencer)—Has become very popular both with the fanciers and those who grow for the market on account of its being almost a sure producer of four large Rose Crimson blooms to the stem. The whole effect is that of a brilliant crimson, the standard is large, round and wavy, while the wings are full and remain outright instead of drooping. It is one of the best keepers, after being cut it has been known to hold its shape longer than any other variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES (Spencer)—Waved Spencer type, very large, bluish purple, with margins of lilac. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

ELFRIDA PEARSON (Spencer)—The flowers of this strain are the largest produced by any variety grown, being bold and full of lasting quality when cut. The blooms which are mostly in fours are boldly disposed on long strong stems. Its color is a lovely pink, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon pink. We feel safe in saying that this variety of Spencer is beyond a doubt the leader of its class for bunching. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

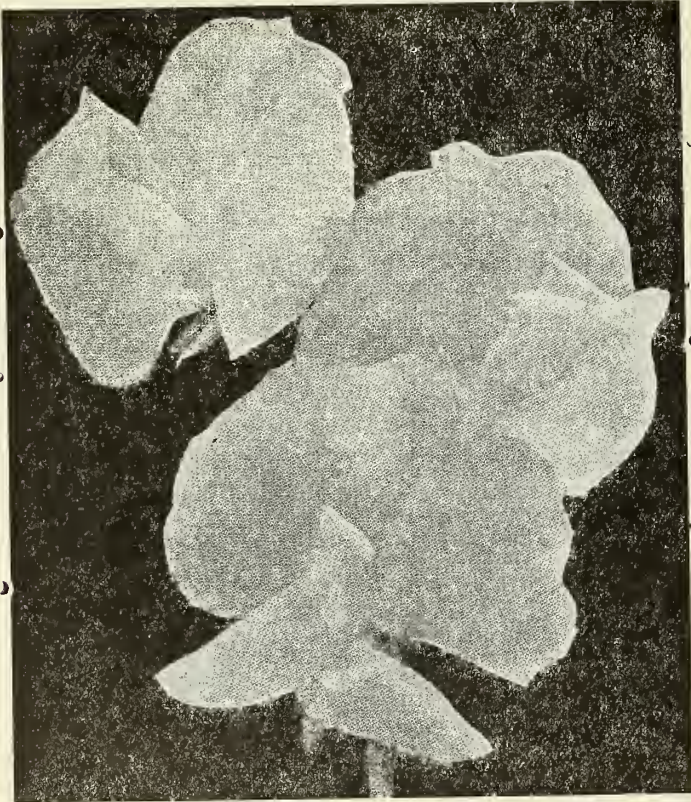
KING EDWARD (Spencer) Red—Undoubtedly the largest and best scarlet Sweet Pea to date. Each spike bears from three to four enormous flowers with $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2-inch standard, while the wings average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Wings carmine-scarlet, reverse side rosy carmine. The very beautiful blossoms are carried on long, stiff stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

OTHELLO SPENCER—The stems are thick and carry three and four extra large deep rich maroon flowers of even size. The vines are heavy and short jointed and produce an abundance of blooms throughout the entire season. Othello is the favorite of the dark shades of Spencers and shows up well in the bouquet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MRS. ROUTZAHN (Spencer)—A large flowering sort with thoroughly crimped and wavy leaves. The large blooms are of a buff or apricot ground flushed with a delicate pink deepening toward the edges. It is not a widely known sort, being discovered only two years ago, but is fast coming to the front, and a row of straight color Spencers would not be complete without this highly colored, heavy bearing sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

ELEN LEWIS (Spencer)—One of the cleanest cut Spencer Sweet Peas ever introduced. Its color is of a rich crimson orange and the large wings roll and show the wavy fluted effect of its high breeding. The blooms are extra large and numerous, nearly always "fours" on strong stems, a good sort for bunching on account of its abundant yield of blossoms. It is considered a favorite whenever tried. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

ORCHID (Spencer)—A distinct new type of lavender. They are of extra large size, always borne three and four (with plenty of fours), on long, stiff stems. No other lavender has all the qualities of the Orchid. The color is rich deep lavender throughout, slightly suffused pink on both standard and wings. Too much cannot be said in praise of this unique new Lavender Spencer. The flowers are well waved and fluted, beautifully rounded, and finished well below the keel. And, judging by the demand created among Sweet Pea fanciers throughout the country, the Orchid is now a big favorite. Pkt., 15c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



King White Spencer

TRUE SPENCER SWEET PEAS (Orchid Varieties)—Many people believe that the SPENCERS are nothing more than large flowering varieties graded and selected from the common strains of Sweet Peas. But this is not true for Spencer Sweet Peas are of a different and grander type; the color, curves, aroma and gigantic size attained through Spencer strains could never be found in the common grades. You will note from description that we have selected only the very best types of separate colors, those that we know will give satisfaction. Our mixed Spencers contain all the Standard varieties including our selection of straight colors.

MARGARET ATLEE (Spencer)—This magnificent specimen of Spencer type produces the most perfect shaped flowers of the delicate shades of cream and pink; the flowers are all on long, strong stems and of rich, glowing pink on cream ground showing traces of salmon in the standard, and often measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the standard, very wavy and almost always producing "fours" on long, stout stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

KING WHITE SPENCER (Selected)—The most beautiful of all white sorts, and growers who like a good large white for the garden could not select another the equal to this, for whenever tried the results are always more than pleasing. The lovely flowers are uniform in size, of pure snowy white color, in clusters of threes and fours (more often fours) and of gigantic size. For the best white Sweet Pea of Spencer type we recommend **KING WHITE SPENCER**. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ASTA OHN (Spencer) Lavender—The finest lavender Spencer Sweet Pea; comes remarkably true to type and producing elegant flowers in great profusion. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

FLORENCE MORSE (Spencer)—This beautiful blush colored Spencer is a favorite among our most severe critics, for its vines are almost a solid mass of blooms from the beginning until the end of the season. The flowers are fairly large and the stems are long and stout, making it a favorite where the bouquet is wanted. No other could give the pleasing effect where a delicate shade is desired. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

GOLD SEAL (Spencer) White Spencer—A superior strain of the very finest Spencer, having long stems, beautiful large flowers of pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (Spencer)—A very distinct type in a class of its own owing to change in color as the season advances, for when the first blooms commence to show the edges are heavily spotted or peccoted with a deep rose and as the flowers get older the wings become heavily flushed and covered with a deep rose color. The blooms are large and beautifully waved, making it a first choice among fanciers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

SPENCER MIXED—The distinguished characteristics of the new Spencer Sweet Peas are the splendid form and gigantic flowers, which are waved and fluted, which often measure two inches across. The stems are very long and strong, and often bear four blossoms, which remain in bloom much longer than other Sweet Peas. This mixture includes all the Spencers. We describe above, besides many other varieties to make a well balanced array of color and beauty. As Sweet Peas are our specialty, we aim to surpass all others in our Sweet Peas and we give our mixtures our special attention. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

"Great Four" Spencer Collection, 25c

Asta Ohn—Best large lavender.

Martha Washington—Giant rose pink.

King Edward Spencer—Giant crimson.

White Spencer—Giant white.



Grandiflora Sweet Peas

PRIMROSE SPENCER—The most distinct primrose color Sweet Pea under cultivation, and being of the Spencer type its flowers are large and very often you find four blooms borne on long stout stems. The vines are strong and bear an abundance of flowers throughout the entire season. The best of the Spencer varieties both in color and size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

WEDGEWOOD—The long sought for color in Sweet Peas, of unique shade of lovely light blue and completely eclipses all other varieties. Very fluffy, long stems and often four blooms on each. One of our best Spencer types. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

Prices on Sweet Peas, except where stated—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 90c. Postpaid.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—One of the best of all white sorts.

BLANCHE BURPEE—Very large, white.

SHASTA—New giant flowered, white.

HON. MRS. KENYON—The best yellow to date.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Light primrose.

COQUETTE—Primrose yellow shaded lavender.

KATHERINE TRACY—Brilliant pink.

PRIMA DONNA—Pure pink, large flower.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Crimson pink.

PRINCE OF WALES—Rose crimson.

LOVELY—Soft shell pink.

GLADYS UNWIN—Light pink, large flowers.

BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and white, extra early.

MISS WILLMOTT—New rich orange pink shaded rose.

GORGEOUS—Salmon orange, wings softer and deeper.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Best lavender, giant flowered.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT—Rose purple.

MAID OF HONOR—White edged lavender.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND—Large violet and indigo.

BLACK KNIGHT—Deep maroon.

SHAZADA—Rich dark maroon.

COCINEA—Cherry or pure cerise.

KING EDWARD—Bright red, large flowers.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—New scarlet, giant size.

SALOPIAN—One of the best dark bright reds.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Purplish mauve.

NAVY BLUE—Deep violet blue.

LORD NELSON—Brilliant blue.

MRS. GEO. HIGGINSON—A delicate blue with practically no tint of mauve. Especially valuable for florists.

AMERICA—The brightest blood red, striped white.

AURORA—White flaked with orange salmon.

MRS. JOE CHAMBERLAIN—Rose striped on white.

HELEN PEIRCE—New blue with dark grain markings.

SENATOR—Purplish blue, striped white.

STELLA MORSE—Apricot shade.

ROMOLO PIAZZANI—True violet blue.

LOTTIE ECKFORD—Silvery white edged lavender.

FLORA NORTON—A very rich lavender.

JENNIE GORDON—Beautiful rose pink.

Mixed Sweet Peas

CALIFORNIA GRANTS

GOLD SEAL MIXTURE—Every color of the rainbow. An almost unlimited variety of shades, tones and combination of colors. The best and most desirable mixture possible to make, including the large flowering sorts and many magnificent Spencers. It is made up regardless of expense. This mixture was especially made to give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

STRIPED VARIETIES, MIXED—A beautiful mixture, made up exclusively of striped, mottled and flaked varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

SOLID COLOR MIXTURE—This mixture consists of the most beautiful varieties of solid colors for many of our patrons do not care for the striped or variegated varieties, but prefer a mixture containing such colors as red, scarlet, violet, blue, purple, white, pink, lavender, maroon, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00...

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS—A hardy, perennial climber, growing 10 feet high. Flowers resembling Sweet Peas, but are borne on racemes with to ten flowers to the stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FREE---To Every Customer

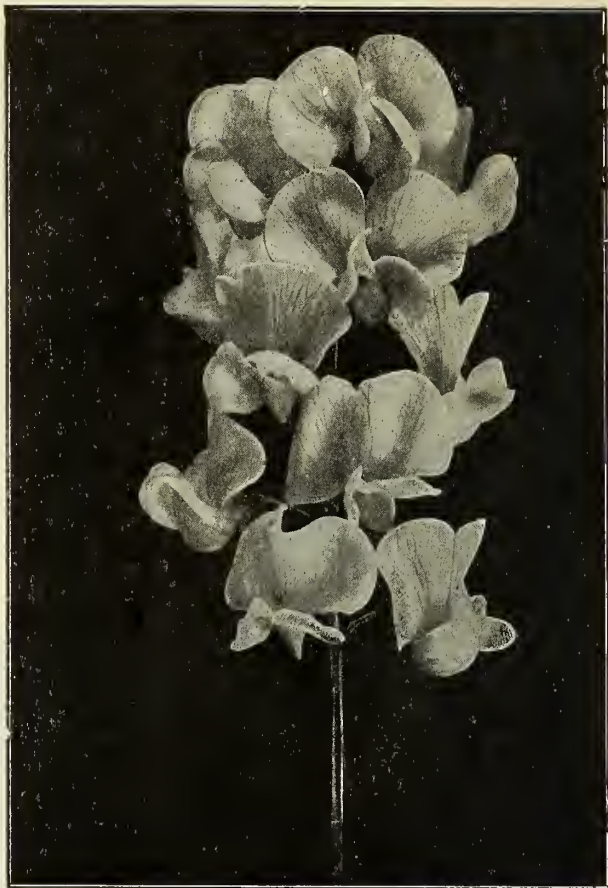
RED, WHITE AND BLUE SWEET PEAS, DAHLIAS AND GLADIOLAS

The most popular flower in America is the Sweet Pea, and nine out of every ten orders that we receive during the season have Sweet Peas included in the list. And for that reason we have picked the Sweet Pea to give away. You can pick more flowers from a row of Sweet Peas during the entire summer than any other flower, bulb or tuber you can plant.

Now, we have selected from our stock of California Giant Sweet Pea seed three of the most fascinating colors—the colors of the United States emblem—the Red, the White, and the Blue. For the red we have selected the King Edward. This is the largest flowering Sweet Pea of the California Giants, and produces two and three well formed blossoms to each stem. Next we have selected the beautiful Blanche Burpee, large flowering white. This is one of the finest Sweet Peas that money could buy. For the blue we have selected the well-known Navy Blue Giant, the best blue ever offered, with flowers equally as large as either of the above.

Our offer consists of 1 ounce each of the above varieties. This amount of seed will plant a row 30 feet long. And then, besides this grand Sweet Pea offer, we will include three fancy, strong Dahlia Bulbs and twelve Fancy Groff Strain Gladiola Bulbs. **ALL FREE.**

The above Sweet Pea collection will be sent to any of our customers who sends us an order for flower or



Everlasting Sweet Peas

vegetable seeds that will amount to \$2.00 or if your order is \$4.00 we will include the Dahlias, and if your order is \$6.00 we will send the whole collection of Sweet Peas, Dahlias and Gladiolas.

PRICES OF FLOWER SEEDS ARE POSTPAID

ACROLINIUM, MIXED

A hardy half annual, producing white or rose colored double daisy-like flowers. These are Immortelles so desirable for wreathes and winter bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ADONIS FLOS

A handsome hardy annual; grows one foot high; foliage dark green, flowers blood red; grows readily in shaded places. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA

A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing, as it grows much better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

AGERATUM

Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders, in contrast with such plants are geraniums, perillas, etc., the rose white and blue sorts are exceedingly attractive when mingled with Alyssum, Candytuft, etc. They grow well almost anywhere. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season, or later outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering. **MEXICANUM**—Dwarf blue, 9 inches, fine for edgings. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

MIXED—All annual varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

AGROSTEMMA

COELI-ROSA (Rose of Heaven)—A hardy, free flowering annual, flowers single; bright rose red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CORONARIA (Rose Champlion)—Blooms freely for a short time; crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ANCHUSA

ANCHUSA—One of the best hardy perennials, and becoming more popular every season. Grows 3 to 5 feet high, and bears in abundance flowers of the richest gentian blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

ALYSSUM

These are without doubt one of the easiest flowers grown. For borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom, sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—Grows with innumerable clusters of small white flowers of a delicate fragrance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

LITTLE GEM (Carpet of Snow)—Plant grows about six inches high and is covered with a compact mass of beautiful white flowers, used mostly for borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

MARITIMUM—(Sweet Alyssum)—Fragrant white flowers all summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

MARITIMUM (Compactum, Little Gem)—Grows erect, six inches; fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

MARITIMUM—SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust)—Single plant covers a square foot in a year and produces hundreds of yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage, one foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

AMARANTHUS

Annual used for tall borders where foliage effects are desired. Leaves and stems are different shades of red, blended with green.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves of red, yellow and green, especially brilliant. Tall border plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Of drooping habit, flowers blood red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ASTERS

ASTER—The asters are now amongst the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. They will do well in a partly shaded position where their blossoms last longer and attain a deeper tint than in full sunshine. The aster is of easy culture and when started from seed should be sown in March or April in the hot bed, green-house, or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open 18 inches apart each way. For Aster Plants see page 69.

CREGO GIANT ASTERS—This class of asters is so unique that we feel it should have a section all to itself. Of free, sturdy growth, attaining a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The foliage a glossy green, the branches bearing literally in masses the most graceful fluffy flowers rarely less than four inches across, as beautiful as the most exquisite Chrysanthemum, keeping in good condition longer than any other aster of this type. Blooms August to late frosts. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

CREGO GIANT—

Shell pink	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Blue	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Purple	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Lavender	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Rose	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Crimson	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
White	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c

In the above named Crego Giant we feel sure that we have listed only those of the finest types, and feel sure that satisfaction will be given in each variety. We offer any three of the above for 25c.

ASTER CHRYSANTHEMUM (Flowered)

The aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May, bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold-frame, hot-beds or in pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared bed.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM—Flowered—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

TRUFFANT'S PAEONY PERFECTION—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

COMET, Half Dwarf—Petals wavyly reflexed, curled and twisted; form flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

Snow White—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Comet, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The best early aster, of graceful spreading habit. Height, 1¼ feet.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—

White	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25
Pink	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25
Dark Blue	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25
Violet	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25
Mixed	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25

HOHENZOLLERN—Valuable for cutting—

Rose Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., 2.50 |

Azure Blue—

One-half dwarf.

Mixed Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., 2.50 |

EUROPEAN GIANT (New)

We have obtained from the best aster specialist in Europe a strain of the largest and finest asters in mixed and separate colors. Sold in packages only—

White	15c
Rose	15c
Crimson	15c
Dark blue	15c
Light blue	15c
Mixed	15c



Crego Giant Asters

AQUEILEGIA—See Columbine

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila

BACHELOR BUTTON—See Centaurea

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)

The colors range from white to dark purple, sometimes spotted or striped. The seed should be started indoors and after frosts plant in the open 12 inches each way. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Dwarf Mixed—Stalks 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Double Camelia—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

BALSAM APPLE OR PEAR

Very curious, rapid and dense climber, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruits, which open when ripe, showing the seeds and blood red interior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

BALLOON VINE

This half hardy annual grows 10 feet high, leaves very pretty, having white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

Free flowering; dwarf growing annuals; covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue and white flowers. Suitable for edgings; 9 inches high. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

BROWALIA, ELATA COERULEA

A favorite profuse blooming, bedding plant, covered with beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn, of blue with white center; grows freely in any rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground in spring, and the plants will bloom early in summer and continue until late in autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion and are strongly effective in beds, borders or back-grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed, all sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CATCHFLY

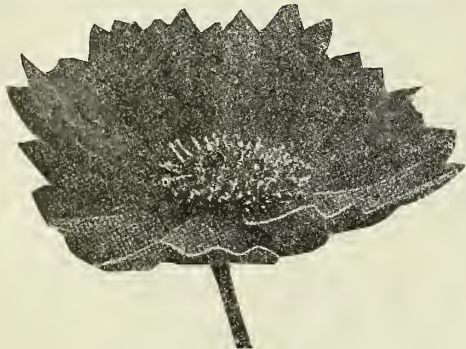
An effective garden annual. Forms compact, round bushes 6 inches high, which, during the summer, are covered densely with flowers of white, pink and red. For low beds or edgings it is very pretty. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

COLUMBINE (Aguigelia)

Exceedingly showy, early flowering, hardy plants, growing about one to three feet high; do best in shady, moist places.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—One of the most beautiful of our native flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COLUMBINE MIXED—Includes light shades of blue, white, red and yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.



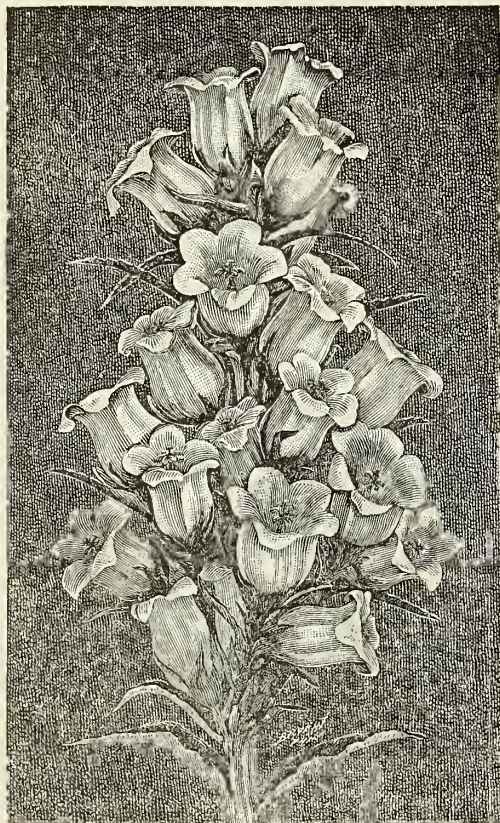
Calliopsis

CALLIOPSIS

This annual is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroon and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Fine for cutting.

DRUMMONDII (Golden Wave)—Gold and brown; grows one foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MIXED ANNUAL SORTS—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

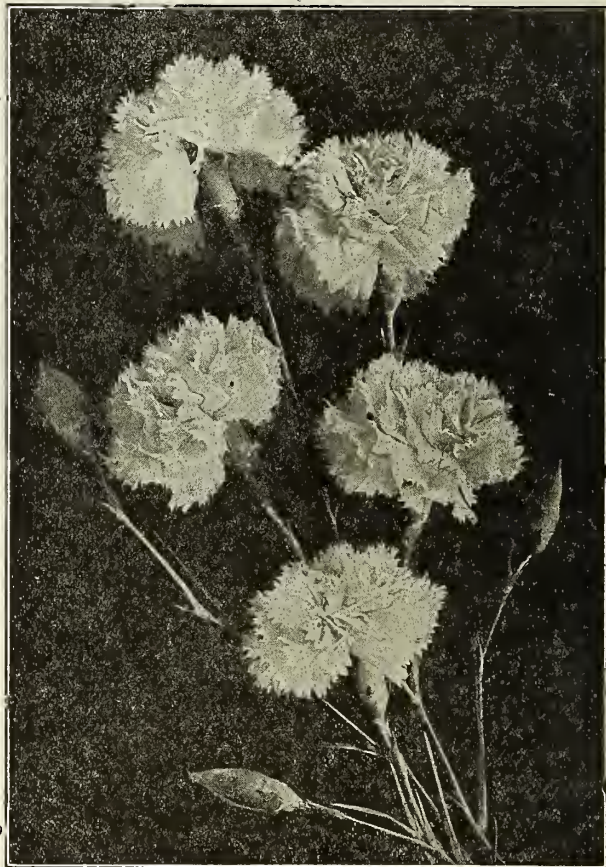
These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious. Start seed of annuals in house, transplant to open in May. Sow biennials in fall, transplant to cold frames as soon as possible. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

A beautiful rapid climber. The charming little blossoms resembling a flying canary bird. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CARNATION

This is one of the most popular flowers, especially among the florists, being grown in large quantities, out of doors in summer and under glass in winter. It is a very interesting as well as profitable plant to grow.



Carnation—Marguerite

MARGUERITE CARNATION—Are an extra vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of blooms, few plants are finer; they are also very suitable for pots. Grown as annuals from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory.

MARGUERITE DOUBLE MIXED—Grows 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS—This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually a' bloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their habit, "Tree Carnations."

CHABAUD PERPETUAL DOUBLE—Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc., 1½ feet; blooms in six months. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

GRENADINE DOUBLE—Brilliant scarlet, grows 2 feet, mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

CARNATION—Finest mixed Picotee. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower)

The popular Corn Flower is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiserblume," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of the hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet among the most attractive and graceful of all old-fashioned flowers.

CYANUS (Corn Flower, Blue)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
CYANUS MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COSMOS

A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or a long background border against evergreens or fences. Seed should be planted in early spring.

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING, MIXED—Earliest of all. This new strain will produce flowers in July from seed sown in the open ground in May. Grows 4 feet tall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION, MIXED—Seed should be started in house. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A tender annual climber with finely cut leaves and small, star-shaped. This type is scarlet-flowered; 10 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

KERBERT—Fine scarlet flower; blooms late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

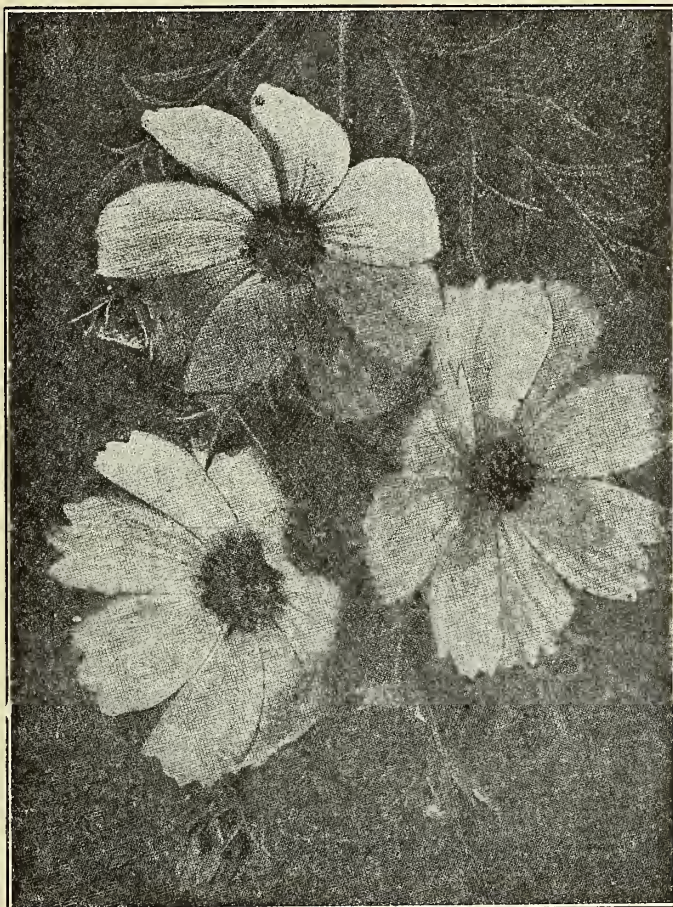
MIXED CYPRESS VINE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DAHLIA (Double Mixed)

Dahlias are of easy cultivation; growing freely in most any soil from seed in the spring. Although perennial they will flower the first season if sown early. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.

DAISY (Bellis)

The Poet's Favorite, very popular flower. If planted in the open, sow in May. May be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich

**Cosmos**

soil, covering the seeds to about three times their thickness and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in warm window or hot-bed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf transplant to new boxes and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Or sow in beds outside in August or September; protect with straw or litter over winter and transplant to their permanent position in spring.

SNOWBALL—White, double. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

LONGFELLOW—Dark rose, double. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DOUBLE RED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DOUBLE—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—(See *Brachycome*)—For edging. Should be started in hot-beds; grows 1 foot high; flower purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

DAISY, SHASTA—Grows 3 feet high; flowers very large; white single flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DWARF AFRICAN—See *Dimorphotheca*.
 (African Daisy)

DEVIL IN A BUSH—See *Nigella*

DIANTHUS—See *Pinks*

DIGITALIS—See *Fox Glove*

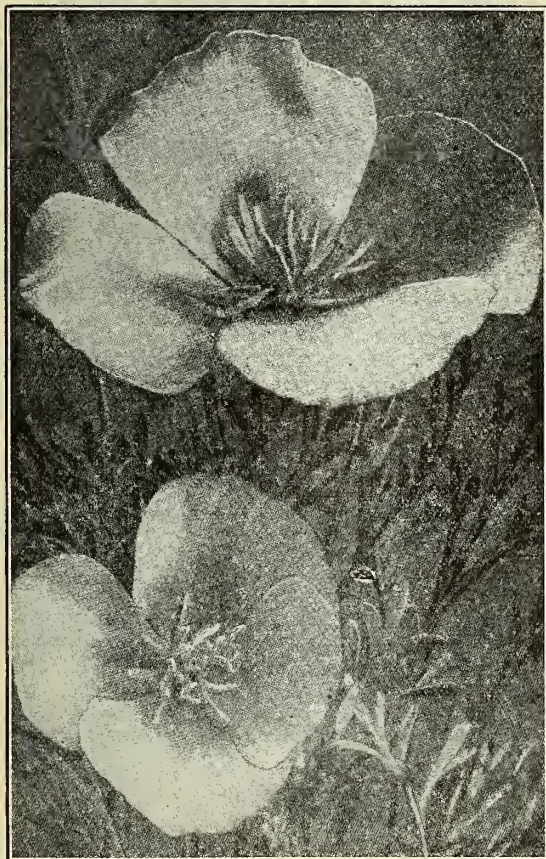
DOLICHOS—See *Hyacinth Bean*

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy)

Rare and very showy annuals. From South Africa; having daisy-like flowers of a glossy salmon-orange shade with black central ring. A lovely color when flower is open in the sun. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.50.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow, orange, etc. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast, thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot plant and for cut flowers.

**(California Poppy)**

CALIFORNIA POPPY—Continued

- CROCEA DOUBLE ORANGE**—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.
BURBANK CRIMSON FLOWERING—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.
CALIFORNICA—Rich yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
CALIFORNICA—Rose-cardinal, carmine-rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
MARITIMA—(Golden West)—A superb variety with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.
CALIFORNICA ALBA—Large flowers of pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.
MANDARIN—Bright orange shaded crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
MIXED—All varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FEVER FEW (Matricaria)

Pretty and neat. Small, double, white flower, being hardy, annual, growing 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or cold frame. They establish themselves by self-seeding. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

- MYOSOTIS, DWARF, MIXED**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.
MYOSOTIS, TALL, MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

CANDYTUFT

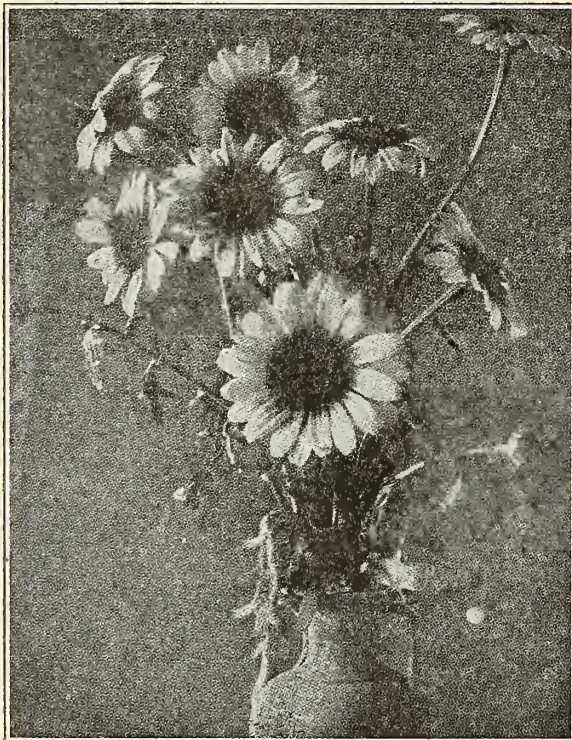
The Candytuft are one of our best flowers for edging, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

- AMARA**—White, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
CORONARIA, LITTLE PRINCE—Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.
UMBELLATA—Dwarf Hybrids. Mixed colors, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

CANNAS OR INDIAN SHOT

Stately plant, foliage of elegant growth, being ornamental, much employed for groups and masses. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BULBS—See Page 83



Chrysanthemum

CANTERBURY BELLS—See Campanula

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus)

Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves. A dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors; planted thickly, it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among cannas, scarlet pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half hardy annuals. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confuse these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seeds in frames or window boxes and afterwards transplanting to the gardens, or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. All are fine for cut flowers. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet.

CORONARIUM—Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FRUTESCENS—(Paris Daisy or Marguerite)—Beautiful for cutting and pot culture; long-stemmed, single white flowers with golden centers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

CLARKIA

A very pretty hardy annual; blooms very freely and has flowers of various bright colors; a bed of them in full bloom making a beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through mid-summer to late autumn. Average height, 1½ feet.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia Cristata)

A very ornamental plant. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower heads much larger. They are bright from mid-summer until frost.

MIXED—Extra large combs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.
DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia Plumosa)

COCKS COMB—(Celosia Plumosa)—Beautiful foliage plants, blooming in late summer and autumn and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, much resembling ostrich feathers.

OSTRICH FEATHER—Crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

COLEUS—(Hybrid Mixed)—The showy plants are grown for their brilliant foliage. Indispensable for borders and beddings; excellent for green-house and window. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

COLLINSIA

Free Flowering Annuals

If sown in autumn will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COBEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)

One of the handsomest, rapid growing climbers; grows 20 to 30 feet in a season. Flowers are bell-shaped. The vine is always clear of insects. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

CONVOLVULUS—See Morning Glory

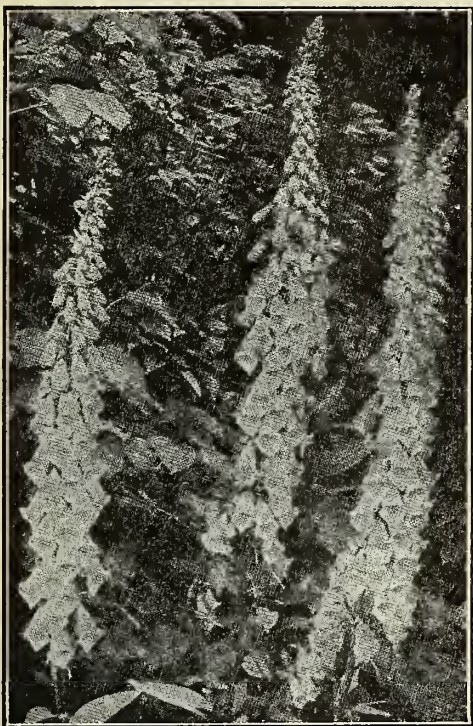
CORNFLOWER—See Centaurea

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)

Plants are large and require plenty of space. Flowers sweet scented, funnel-shaped, being white, red, yellow or striped. Open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FOX GLOVE (Digitalis)

The tall, flower-like spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet long, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or preferably to a cold-frame, where they make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade, it should be cut out and the side shoots will grow more vigorously. **PURPUREA, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

**Fox Glove****GAILLARDIA**

Showy and free bloomer, flowering profusely all summer. If sown in early spring, will bloom the same season.

GRANDIFLORA, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

GERANIUM

The most popular of bedding plants and for pot culture. The blooms are very brilliant and leaves are beautifully marked. Mixed, consisting of double and single colors. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.**

GYPSOPHILA

Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. It blooms through the summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry freely and are very desirable for winter bouquets. Height, 1 foot.

ELEGANS, ANGEL'S BREATH—Delicate pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PANICULATA, BABY'S BREATH—Pure white perennial, everlasting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELIOTROPE

These well known green-house and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Should have light, rich soil.

PURPLE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

HOLLYHOCKS

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their

color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy, for the first winter it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet.

MIXED DOUBLE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

MIXED SINGLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

HONEY SUCKLE (French)

This species of Honey Suckle is not a climber, grows about 3 feet high; the flowers are very sweet; blooms bright rose, white and red. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop)

Splendid climber. Has handsome foliage, which resembles that of the common Hop Vine. Never suffers from heat or attack of insects; easiest culture.

JAPONICUS—Has bright green foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos)

Rapid growing and free flowering, hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

ICE PLANT

Dwarf plant, covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.

WHITE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

TRICOLOR—For edging. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

JOB'S TEARS

A curious ornamental grass from East India. Valuable for the formation of bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height, 3 feet. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

KOCHIA (Silver Cypress)

A splendid ornamental annual; grows 2½ feet high; leaves slender, of cypress-like appearance during summer, changing their light green foliage to carmine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

LANTANA

A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Larkspur. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among the shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding.

DOUBLE DWARF, MIXED—Beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual, 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

TALL, DOUBLE, MIXED—Flowers double, borne on spikes about 15 inches long. Colors rose, white and shades of blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—(Mixed)—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

LOBELIA (Erinus Gracilis)

Charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots, there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately, or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil.

ROYAL PURPLE—Deep blue, with a distinct white eye. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MIXED—(Gracilis)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

LOVE IN A MIST—See Nigella

LEUCANTHEMUM—See Shasta Daisy

MIGNONETTE

This popular, quick-growing annual bears sweet, modest flowers. Seed can be sown at almost any time in the spring. Large flowerings.

RESEDA ODORATA GRANDIFLORA—Sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MACHET, GOLDEN GIANT—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MIMOSA PUDICA—See Sensitive Plant**MIMULUS**

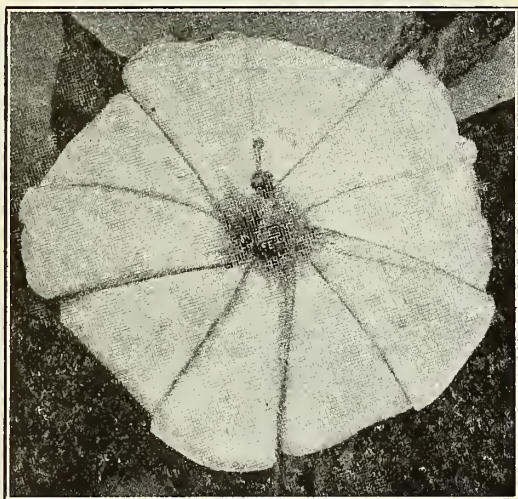
Showy, profuse flowering plants. Bloom the first year from seed if sown early.

TIGRINUS—(Monkey Flower)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

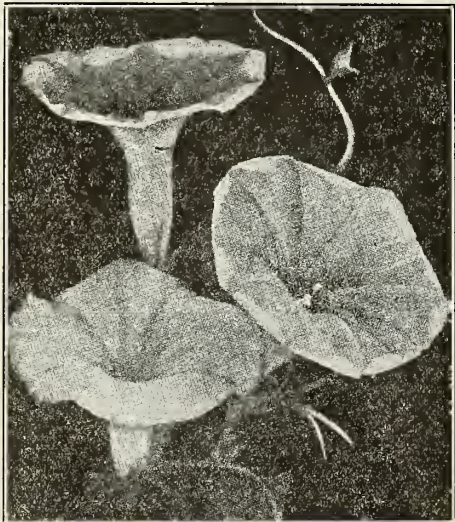
MOSCHATUS—(Musk Plant)—Fine for hanging baskets. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

MONK'S HOOD

A hardy perennial, growing in any good soil, producing long spikes of curiously shaped blue and white flowers. Well adapted for planting among shrubbery or in shady corners in the garden; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.25.

MOON FLOWER**Moon Flower**

A beautiful summer climber, grows 20 to 40 feet high; makes a nice shade for porches and bears a profusion of large, trumpet-shaped snow-white flowers; richly scented. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Tall)**Morning Glory**

One of the most popular climbers of very rapid growth, soon covering a fence with its abundant foliage. Flowers bell-shaped, of many bright colors. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly blotched white or yellow. Bears hundreds of flowers varying from

pure white to carmine, through blues and purple of every shade to almost black. Vines vigorous, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FINEST DWARF, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

Well established garden favorites. They grow about 2 feet high and commence to flower early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or for borders. Sow seed outdoors in spring when danger from frost is past.

MIXED TALL—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

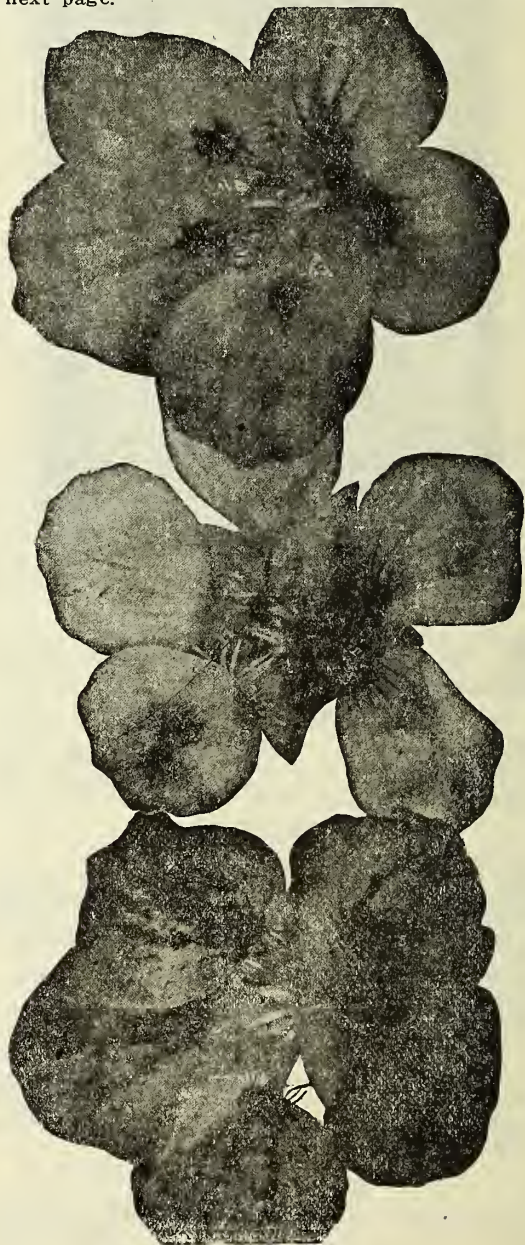
DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MIDEOLA—See Smilax

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not

NASTURTIUM

This, with the Sweet Pea, is one of the favorite flowers, being easily grown; the flowers have a marvelous range of color, and the leaves are beautifully marked. Does not require rich soil. We divide this flower into two classes, tall or climbing and dwarf or Tom Thumb. See next page.

**Nasturtium**

TALL OR TRAILING VARIETIES

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot plants for winter flowering as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

KING THEODORE—Dark crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
HEINEMANN—Silky Bronze Chocolate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
JUPITER—Giant flowering. Beautiful golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
SPITFIRE—Scarlet, of quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
PEARL—Beautiful cream, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
VON MOLTKE—Large flowers, mostly of a deep, rich, rosy red; others of a lighter pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
 Mixed colors, very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing, and most profusely the whole season.

KING THEODORE—Black velvety, darkest of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
LADY BIRD—Yellow spotted red. (Spotted King.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
GOLDEN KING—Rich orange-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
PEARL—Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
EMPRESS OF INDIA—Dark, rich salmon scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
MIXED COLORS—Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

VARIEGATED LEAVED NASTURTIUMS

Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green, and some of the leaves are 1/2 to 2/3 yellow, while the others are mostly green but handsomely striped and blotched, making a very beautiful appearance in plants. The flowers are all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MARIGOLD

An old-fashioned flower, giving the garden such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1 1/2 to 2 feet.

AFRICAN ORANGE—Rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FRENCH DWARF, MIXED—Double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU—See Four O'Clock

MATRICARIA—See Fever Few

MATTHIOLA—See Stocks

MAURANDIA

Beautiful, rapid climber; blooms profusely until late in the autumn; will flower the first season when planted in the spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

MEMBRYANTHEMUM—See Ice Plant

NICOTIANA (Affinis)

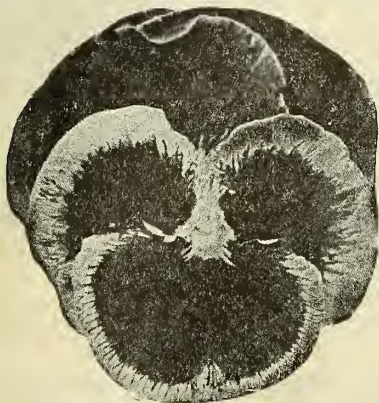
Species of tobacco. Valuable as decorative plants. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

NIGELLA

Curious and ornamental, funnel leaved, easily grown and hardy.

NIGELLA, DAMASCENA—(Devil in a Bush)—Blue, double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

NIGELLA, HISPANICA—(Love in a Mist)—Blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



La Parisienne

PANSIES

The Pansy is one of the most popular flowering plants in the West, and a large quantity of these beautiful flowers are sold on the Denver market every spring. They are generally put up in baskets of a dozen plants and the seed is sown the previous fall in green-houses and transplanted to cold frames.

The strains of Pansy seed we offer are far superior to any sold in this section. They are grown by Pansy specialists, are of advanced types and the largest varieties obtainable, and no garden should be without a bed of these beautiful flowers, called by the French Pansee (think of me.) While the variations in shades of colors or markings appear without limit, our list includes the very best strains the world produces.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in March or April, and transplant when an inch high and will bloom the end of June. If sown in July, the plants will bloom in the fall. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep with fine soil, firmly pressed down. The largest and best flowers are produced by young plants which have been grown slowly in a rather shaded situation and in very rich soil. Hardy perennials, 4 to 6 inches high.

PANSY

	Pkt.	1/8 oz.	oz.
Large Flowering, finest mixed	.05c	25c	\$1.50
Giant Mixed, "La Parisienne"	10c	35c	2.00
Giant Mixed, "Cassier"	10c	35c	2.00
Giant Mixed, Trimardeau	10c	35c	2.00
Large Flowered, Orchid - Flowered, mixed	10c	35c	2.00
Germania or Giant Goliath, finest mixed	15c	50c	3.50
French Bugnot Giant, finest mixed	15c	50c	3.50
Gold Seal Giants, finest mixed obtainable	25c	75c	5.00

PANSY—GIANT TRIMARDEAU (In Separate Colors)

	Pkt.	1/8 oz.	oz.
Lord Beaconfield (white and purple)	10c	25c	\$1.50
Madame Perret (rose and purple center)	10c	25c	1.50
Coquette de Poissy (Mauve)	10c	25c	1.50
Emperor William (blue)	10c	25c	1.50
Emperor Frederick (dark red)	10c	25c	1.50
Alba Pura (Snowflake)	10c	25c	1.50
Aurea Pura (Yellow Gem)	10c	25c	1.50
King of Blacks	10c	25c	1.50

PANSY SEED IS ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

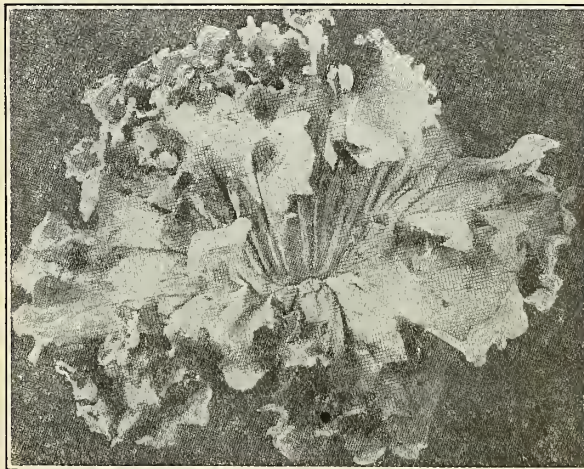
Pansy Plants, See Page 69

PASSION FLOWER

So called on account of a resemblance in the flower of that appearance presented at Calvary. Flowers blue, 10 inches high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

PETUNIAS

Petunias are one of the most popular annuals on account of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming, succeeding everywhere and giving a constant supply of flowers from June to October. They are also good house plants, flowering freely in a sunny window. Seed can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, or



Fimbriata Petunia

in a hot-bed or cold frame, to be transplanted later to beds or borders. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

PETUNIA, HYBRIDA—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

PETUNIA, GRANDIFLORA—Double mixed. This variety is extra large flowered, cultivated from selected flowers of the very best varieties and colors. Pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA, FIMBRIATA—Extra large flowering, fringed and ruffled, mixed. Pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA, TITANIA—Fringed and extra large. Pkt., 15c.

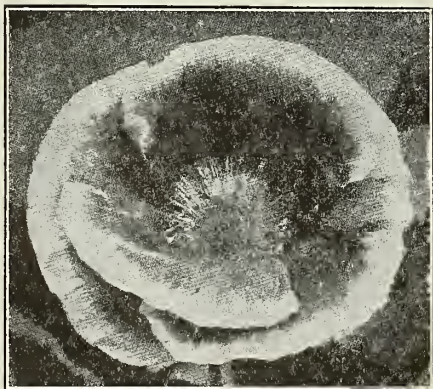
POPPY (Papaver)

Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wood-



Oriental Poppy

ed grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful, for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies the best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in the fall and at intervals in the spring will



Shirley Poppy

provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart.

ORIENTAL—Enormous flowers; deep, flashing scarlet; entirely hardy anywhere, growing 3 feet in height. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

SHIRLEY—Santa Rosa Hybrids—Beautifully crimped petals; wonderful shades of blue, lavender, salmon, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

MIXED SINGLE—All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DOUBLE CARNATION—Flowered Mixed—Very double fringed; colors dazzling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PHLOX (Drummondii)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. Cutting away the flowers and seed pods makes the plants more bushy and compact and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.

GRANDIFLORA, STELLATA SPENDENS—Star-like crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

PHLOX, DRUMMONDII—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

PHLOX, DRUMMONDII—Large flowering, finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

PHLOX, HARDY—See Page 86.

PINKS (Dianthus)

They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earlier, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones, about 6 inches. If specially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.

DOUBLE MIXED CHINA PINK—All best colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DIANTHUS SINENSIS—Double, extra fine, mixed (Indian Pink.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PORTULACA

This little annual is unexcelled for brilliancy among the flowers of low growth. Grows and blooms best through the hot sun and light, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage, which in the forenoon is hidden with gayest of flowers. Sow seed in the open ground.

PORTULACA—Large flower, double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$2.50.

PORTULACA—Large flower, single mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PYRETHRUM

(Golden Feather)—Grows 6 inches high; flowers fine for edging.

ROSEUM HYBRIDUM—Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN GEM—Yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean

SALVIA

Very good bedding plant. Seed should be sown in window boxes or frames in March or April and transplanted in June to the open. Flowers bright deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.

STOCKS (Ten Weeks)

(*Mathiola*) — The plants have fine leaves, beautiful flowers, fragrant. To secure fine, early flowers, sow under glass in March, transplant to the open in June.

DWARF GERMAN—Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

SINGLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

SMILAX (Mediola)

A green-house plant, flowers white, used for table and house decoration. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

SENSITIVE PLANT

Pretty and curious, flowers pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

Well established garden favorites. Grow about two feet high and flower early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or borders. Sow seed outdoors in spring when danger of frost is past.

MIXED, TALL—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DWARF, DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SNAP DRAGON

(*Antirrhinum*)

The Snap Dragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year from seed. Its brightly-colored, curiously-formed flowers always excite interest. Among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March, and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil, moderately enriched. The Snap Dragon is treated as an annual and the seed sown every year. Average height, 1½ feet.

FINEST TALL MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

FINEST DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Antirrhinum—White	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Scarlet	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Bright Rose	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Golden Orange	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Yellow	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Dark Purple	05c	75c

Ten Weeks Stock

SALPIGLOSSIS

Half hardy annual; grows 14 inches high; flowers showy, large, funnel-shaped, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires a rich soil. Our strain is the best large flowering mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBISSIMA (EMPEROR) MIXED—Finest strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SWEET SULTAN

SWEET SULTAN—A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems; in bloom from July to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



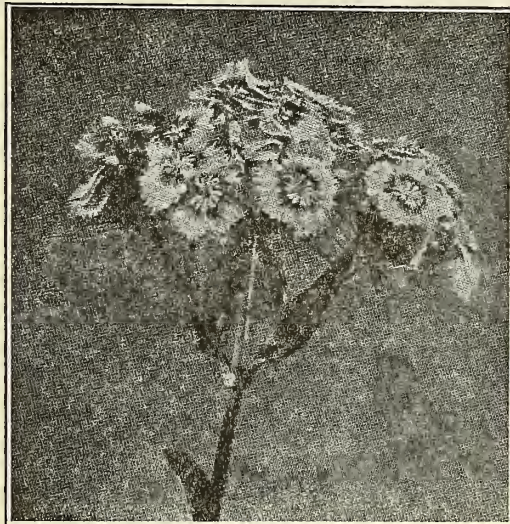
Salvia

SWEET WILLIAM

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed.

MIXED, SINGLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MIXED, DOUBLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.



Sweet William

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Stately plant of great masses, used for backgrounds and screens. Flowers yellow, which are like sunbursts.

HELIANTHUS STELLA—Handsome, large flowered, primrose yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS FISTULOUS—Extra fine, globe shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

RUSSIAN MAMMOTH—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

VERBENA

In rich soil, single plants of this pretty annual creeper will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter. For beds, borders, mounds, window boxes, etc., it is particularly fine and is frequently used as an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are cheaper, more vigorous and produce more flowers than those grown from cuttings. For early spring bloom, sow under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in boxes filled with light, rich soil; cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds, and set out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May in a sunny situation. The plants bloom from early summer to frost.

HYBRIDA, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

HYBRIDA GIGANTEA—(Giant Flowered)—Enormously large, with brilliant white eyes, very striking. A splendid mixture of rich colors, with a large percentage of reds, in various shades, such as Tyrian-rose, purple-garnet, turkey-red, geranium-red, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

VIOLET

The Violet is a hardy perennial, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn; of easy culture and seed may be sown out of doors, where the plants are to remain. The Violet is the emblem of modesty.

VIOLET, THE CZAR—Blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

VIOLET, PERFECTION—White. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

VIOLET, ROSEA—Rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.

WALL FLOWER

Favorite sweet-scented flower of fine color; useful as spring bedding, flowering the first season from seed.

SINGLE, FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

DOUBLE, FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

FILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

The wild flower garden is a mixture of all the flower seed we have for sale and can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packages. It includes all the fancy varieties of flower seeds, mostly of the dwarf sorts, thus making a fine bed of very attractive flowers. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

XERANTHEMUM

A popular flower of the immortelle class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Zinnia

ZINNIA

Few flowers are so early when grown from the seed, sown in the open ground. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season. The seed offered by us is the very finest and contains the new strains.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—More compact and neater of habit than tall varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ZINNIA ELGANS, DOUBLE—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW, CONSIDERING
QUALITY, BUT WE HAVE NO AM-
BITION TO COMPETE WITH
HOUSES OFFERING IN-
FERIOR STOCK

Bulbs and Roots

Spring and Summer Flowering Varieties

PRICES POSTPAID

In selecting flowers for the garden, a great many overlook the most beautiful flowers and richest of colors, which can only be obtained through roots and bulbs. Then, again, these bulbs and roots are very easily grown, taking only the ordinary garden soil to produce the most perfect blooms of the highest colors.

Below you will find a good selection of the most popular and finest flowering varieties, with good description and reasonable prices. Remember our prices include postage on single bulbs and dozen lots only. For large quantities, write us for our special prices, naming the varieties desired.

Amaryllis

The bulbs of which produce large flowers of the lily or trumpet shape and should be planted in May and early June. If given plenty of water they will bear heavy during the summer and fall.

FORMOSISSIMA (Amaryllis)—Producing rich velvety crimson blooms, a good border plant, sometimes called St. John's Lily. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

JOHNSONII (Amaryllis)—A large flowering variety, producing blooms of crimson scarlet with broad white stripes in the center of each petal; four to six blooms to the bulb. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Begonias

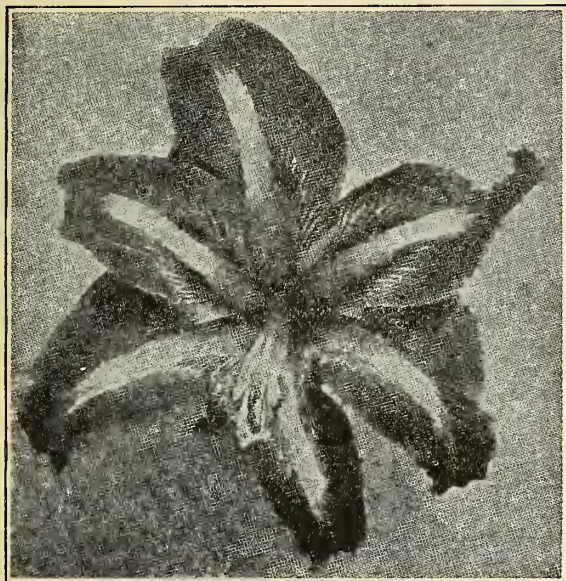
Tube rooted, single and double, are being used more extensively for outdoor gardens each year. Give them a partially shaded bed and water sparingly and they will produce many blooms of the richest of colors. They should be planted one inch deep.

SINGLE BEGONIA—Mixed colors. Each, 10c; doz., 65c.

DOUBLE BEGONIA—Mixed colors. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.

Caladium

Better known as the Elephant Ear; is a grand tropical-looking plant, sometimes used for the center of the lawn, when the southern or tropical appearance is



Amaryllis (Johnsonii)

wanted for the gardens. No plant or flower could give the satisfaction as the Caladium. The leaves oftentimes grow very large, measuring 3 feet long and 1½ feet wide, attaining a height of from 2 to 4 feet. Large selected bulbs. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.25.

Cannas

This beautiful flowering root or plant is the favorite of nine-tenths of the most critical landscape gardeners and can be used either for a background to the garden or made up in beds. The flowers are borne on long spikes, measure from 4 to 6 inches across. In preparing the ground for the Canna, earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of manure of any kind mixed in. The root must be set about 8 or 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, then with a little attention the plants will reach the height of 4 to 6 feet, blooming heavily. The following sorts are of the highest grade obtainable:

ALPHONSE BOUVIER—Tall, brilliant, crimson, heavy green foliage, 6 feet tall. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

AUSTRIA—Pure yellow flowers, sprinkled with small reddish dots on inside petals; 5 to 6 feet tall. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

ITALIA—Bright orange with yellow border, borne on large stems 12 to 16 inches above the deep green, heavy foliage. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MOUNT BLANC—Large white blooms on strong stems; an early sort, blooming through the entire summer. Straight beds of this sort are very popular; 3 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

RICHARD WALLACE—Large flowering, free blooming, of vigorous growth. It is of a bright yellow and blooms well above the deep green foliage; 4½ feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MIXED VARIETIES—(Our selection) Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Columbine Roots

(The State Flower of Colorado.) These roots are gathered for us in the heart of the Rocky Mountains and bear the blue and white flowers of large size. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Gladiolas

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the Gladiola. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture; it does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try and select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb in firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface. It is a good plan to select the smaller bulbs for the first planting, and then follow up with the larger bulbs at intervals of 7 or 8 days. By planting in this manner you will have Gladiolas blooming throughout

the summer. Start planting about May 1st and you can continue as late as the end of June.

The following groups represent the best of both new and old varieties. These are so arranged as to give a good range of color in each group. May be ordered in sets by group number.

GROUP No. 1

AMERICA—Soft flesh pink. Extra fine.

AUGUSTA—White lavender anthus, long spikes.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Bright vermilion scarlet.

INDEPENDENCE—Bright pink, shaded throat.

MRS. FRANCES KING—Vivid scarlet, long spikes.

Price: 6c each; 60c per doz.; set of 6 for 30c; \$3.50 per 100.

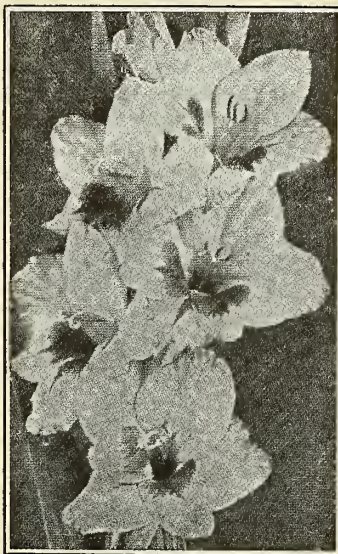
GROUP No. 2

BARON HULOT—Deep rich purple.

PRINCEPS—Dazzling scarlet, white throat.

TWENTIETH CENTURY—Blood red, long spike.

Price: 10c; each; 75c per doz.



The Gladiola

GROUP No. 3

LILY LEHMAN—Pure white tinged blush.

PANAMA—Pale pink, extra large and fine.

PEACE—Pure white, pale lilac marking.

Price: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

GLADIOLAS IN MIXTURE—SPECIAL

A choice collection of many colors in mixture, suitable for massing. 40c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

OUR OWN MIXTURE—Consisting of all good bulbs of different shades and a very good mixture. Each, 2½c; doz., 20c.

Dahlias

PRICES POSTPAID

STANDARD VARIETIES

If a showy effect is desired from the garden, the Dahlia should not be overlooked. This old standard has long been the most popular for decorating purposes around the home. For several years we have been handling the famous Wilmore strain of Dahlia, which have always met with the best satisfaction. Below we are offering you a fine selection of strong roots.

DAHLIA CULTURE—Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well; do not use too much manure for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia; then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tubes or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

Special Offer

We will send postpaid any ten of the varieties of Dahlias listed in this catalogue, all separately marked and packed in moss, for \$1.15.

Show Dahlias

This variety is a strong, healthy grower, producing large, highly colored, ball-shaped flowers on long, strong stems; a very popular grade; height, 4 or 5 feet. Below are what we consider the cream of the Wilmore farm. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50, postpaid.

ANNIE MOORE—A fine variegated flower of medium size. A beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white colors.

A. D. LIVONI—Rich pink, finely formed; a very handsome flower.

BON TON—A fine, ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia.
GLOIRE DE LYON—Pure white, the largest white Dahlia in cultivation, round as a ball.
KAISER WILHELM—One of the grandest flowers in cultivation; of immense size and perfect form. Deep yellow and shaded with cherry red.
LADY MILD MAY—A very beautiful flower, white ground shaded to pale lilac; very large and full; a free bloomer.
PURPLE GEM—Rich royal purple, clear and constant; a first-class flower.
THE BARON (Fancy)—A strong, robust grower, producing bright yellow flowers, sometimes tipped with white. In form the flower is nearly round. The stems are long and make an excellent variety for cutting.



Show Dahlia

Cactus Dahlia

This sort can easily be distinguished from the rest by the peculiar formations of the leaves, which are long, slender and pointed; very odd looking, beautifully colored; very fine bloomers.

The eight varieties mentioned below are Mr. W. W. Wilmore's own selection. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

CAPSTAIN—Soft red, tinted apricot. Very free.

GEN. BULLER—Rich velvety crimson, nearly black at the base, tipped white, sometimes a solid flower on the same stalk; quite free.

GENISTA—Deep amber, shading gold; extra fine.

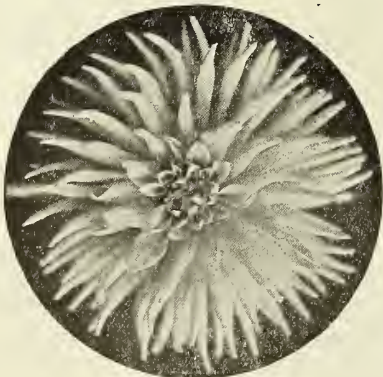
ICEBERG—Ivory white, extra fine form; good size.

MRS. CHAS. TURNER—Clear, soft yellow, very large, bold flower.

STANDARD BEARER—Fiery scarlet; extra fine form; very free.

UNCLE TOM—Improvement over night; almost black; very free.

ZEPHYR—A light feathery form of unique coloring, rosy red, shading to heliotrope.



Cactus Dahlia

Decorative Dahlias

This is a very fine type of the Dahlia, producing large flowers on strong stems and an excellent sort for the bouquet. Height, 4 and 5 feet. The eight varieties listed below are the best we could pick from the Wilmore list. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

AMERGERONE—A very large flower, deep plum purple.

BLACK PRINCE—Very large and full, almost black.

GRAND MOGUL—Scarlet tipped and streaked pure white.

GOLDEN SUN—A large, massive flower, golden yellow, shaded lighter in the center.

HENRY PATRICK—Pure white; flowers are very large and pure in color.

LYNDHURST—Scarlet or vermillion; a noble flower.

MAID OF KENT—Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet.

MRS. HARTONG—Very large and exquisite form; color light fawn suffused with pink; very handsome.

SNOW—Beautiful pure white, with long stem; excellent for cutting.



Decorative Dahlia

DAHLIA OFFER—We are making a special offer of 13 selected roots, all of different color, no two alike, postpaid for \$1.15. This is a good collection and should be taken advantage of by those who wish to make up a background of variegated colors of Dahlias.

Lilies

We cannot say too much in regard to the Lily. They are stately and perhaps the only flower that possesses all the qualities that are looked forward to from the garden; it has the beauty and stately effect desired for



Lily of the Valley

the bouquet and the fragrance of the Lily is unexcelled. Taking the Lily in whole, it is the most beautiful of all and is admired by all as it stands alone in all its glory.

The spot selected for the Lily should have rich and mellow soil and so situated that it will keep well drained, for too much dampness will rot the delicate bulbs. Too much manure is also bad for it draws moisture and insects.

LILLIUM AURATUM—The glorious gold-banded Lily of Japan, and one of the most superb plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, shading at its edges into the white. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00, postpaid.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY—This highly perfumed, delicate and refined looking Lily should be given a space in every garden. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more

plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry them through the winter. 6 pips for 20c; 12 for 30c; 100 for \$2.25.

Tube Roses

Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxen-like flowers. Below we are offering you two of the most commonly grown, and both are old standards to the garden.

THE PEARL—Of dwarf habit and double, white; very fragrant.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—Which opens single, white flowers; several weeks earlier than the other sort and has leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white.

Both of these varieties are the finest of their respective classes and the bulbs are large and vigorous, the kind that produce. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hardy Perennial Plants, Roots and Bulbs

Hardy perennial plants are the varieties that stand through the coldest winters and start right in again the next spring. Some specimens do not need much attention, while others do, and all varieties improve from year to year. The flowers from hardy plants in all cases throw the most beautiful colors and are highly perfumed. Don't overlook the hardies when selecting and starting a flower garden.

By Parcels Post

Owing to the cheap rates and the liberal amount of weight allowed by Parcels Post, we are giving the purchaser the full benefit by offering the following bulbs and roots, delivered by Parcels Post, without additional charge for postage, or, in other words, we prepay the postage on the below named varieties.

Hardy Perennials

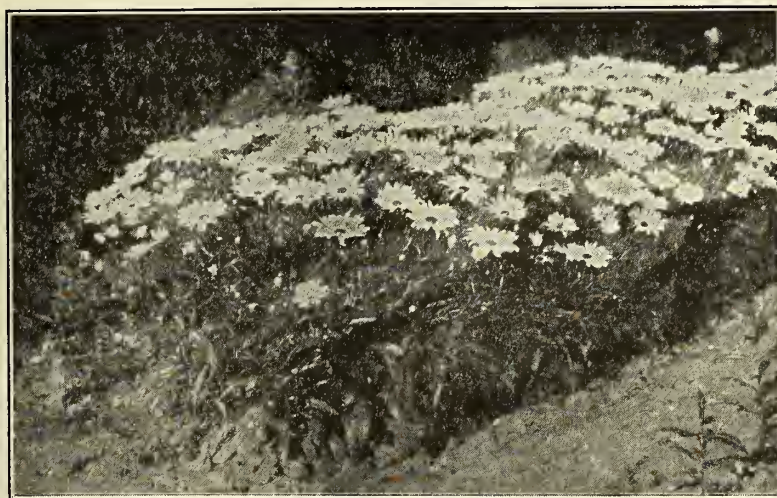
Assorted Varieties

BLEEDING HEART (*Dielytra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage, blooming early in the spring. The flowers are graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white, and are borne in long racemes. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

The below mentioned roots are all 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.:

HARDY ASTERS (*Michaelmas Daisies*)—These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are past. We offer three colors only—blue, white and light lavender.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Double Strong Field Roots*)—As a background in large borders or beds of the lower herbaceous plants there is nothing better. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or interspersing among the shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camellia,



Alaska Daisies—See Page 86

DELPHINIUM (*Perennial Larkspur*)—The old-fashioned very dark blue variety. Three to four feet. Ea., 10c.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia*)—The plant is compact, growing to 6 to 8 feet high, producing numerous stems which are laden with double golden-yellow flowers. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.50.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (*Baby's Breath*)—A beautiful perennial. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. Each, 10c.

form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades. Separate colors—Buff, White, Yellow, Maroon, Red, Pink, Blush. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.50.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUM—The hardy Chrysanthemums are becoming more and more the queen of autumn. They continue to bloom long after all other flowers have died away, and even "the last rose of summer" has faded and gone. The following are among the best colors: Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Purple. Each, 10c.

HIBISCUS (*Crimson Eye*)—An immense white flower with a crimson eye. Perfectly hardy. Blooms freely from mid-summer until killed by frost. Each, 10c.

IRIS (Germanica)—Large flowering varieties. Excellent for either borders or massing. We carry the following colors: Blue, Creamy White, Purple and White, Bronze, Lavender, Orange, Yellow, Bronze, Purple. Each, 10c.

ORIENTAL POPPY—This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large orange scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants. Each, 10c.

SAGE—Used chiefly for dressing and sauces, but produces long sprays of blue flowers in August and September. Each, 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM—Too well known to require description. A general favorite with all. Mixed colors only. Each, 10c.

HARDY PINKS (Dianthus Chinesis)—The old-time favorite is well deserving a place in every garden. They occupy but little space and yet produce a profusion of richly-hued flowers of delightful fragrance. Mixed colors.

Shasta Daisies

POSTPAID

THE ALASKA (Burbank's)—Immense snow-white flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Blooms through the entire year. The best daisy to date. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

THE SHASTA—The original Shasta Daisy. Pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter; second only in quality to the Alaska. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hardy Phloxes

From Willmore's Selected Stock

Among the hardy perennial plants, no class is of more importance than the Phloxes. They are of the easiest culture, flowering well in almost any soil or location. They embrace a wide range of color and produce a wealth of flowers from early summer until late in the fall. For best results, the clumps should be divided and reset after the third year.

The following list contains the most desirable colors:

ANDRES HOFFER—Dwarf white. Very early.

ESPERANCE—Fine large pink, light eye.

ECLIPSE—Dark purple red.

EXLAIREUR—Brilliant rosy magenta with large lighter halo. An excellent variety.

JOSEPHINE GERBAUX—Blush, pale pink eye.

EDMOND ROSTAND—Reddish violet, large, white star-shaped center.

LAVENDER—Pure lavender. A late bloomer.

PLUTON—Deep red wine.

PEARL—Pure white. Tall grower.

PANTHEON—Clear pink with dark eye.

ROBT. WERNER—Deep blush, bright pink eye.

RICHARD WALLACE—Pure white, violet eye.

THRBAIDE—Carmine-lake, with red eye.

WM. ROBINSON—Rich salmon scarlet. Fine.

Price: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Postpaid.

Paeonies

PREPAID TO YOU

One can have no idea of their radiant loveliness and fragrance until they see them. When you plant them and care for them, you have a sure success. The advance that this flower has made is one of the most stupendous triumphs of the garden. The large blooms of the Paeonia make noble decorations and a sweet perfume pervades a Paeonia-adorned room and can only be compared with the fragrance of the rose. In large gardens a considerable space should be given the Paeonia. There is no other plant that will make such a magnificent display of rich colors and give as much satisfaction in return for the trouble that you put in its cultivation. You should not be disappointed if the Paeonias do not quite come up to expectations the first year, for the second and succeeding years will make up for this if it should so happen.

The culture of the Paeonia is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, place the root in firmly about 6 to 8 inches from the surface and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are those mentioned below:

Prices: 25c each or \$2.50 per dozen. Prepaid.

DORCHESTER (Richardson's Pink)—Clear light pink.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Ivory white with creamy white center. Very large.

EARLY ROSE—An early pink; blooms in clusters; very fragrant.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Large, pure white. Blooms late.

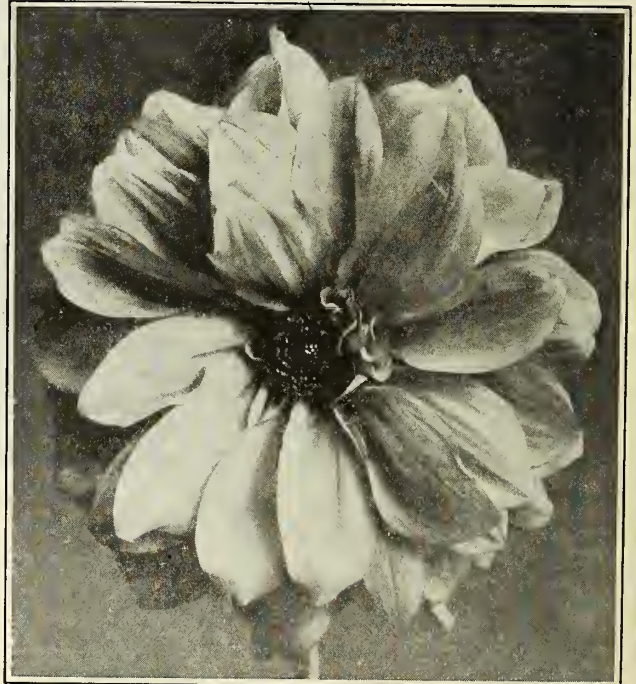
GOLDEN HARVEST—Silver pink, changing to white. Center yellow.

HUMEI—Rosy pink. Very large and full. Should be mulched heavily to bring its flowers to perfection.

ROSEA SUPERBA—Fine, full rosy pink. Extra choice flower. Very free bloomer.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA (Old Red)—Flowers of a bright crimson, quite double and globular. Very early and fine.

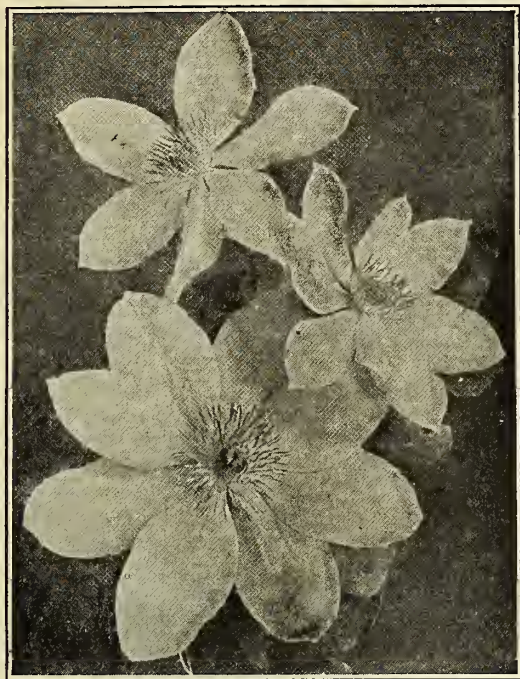
QUEEN VICTORIA—A good-sized flower; outside pure white, center creamy white; inner petals usually tipped carmine.



Paeonia (Flowered) Dahlia

Vines

FROM BULBS AND ROOTS



Clematis

Clematis

Postpaid

Of all the vines used, either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis. Their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch.

The Paniculata undoubtedly holds the lead, both as a shade producer and for its abundance of bloom, doing good the first year.

The Clematis is a rampant grower in good soil and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it a favorite and one of the most desirable of all vines.

JACKMANI—The flowers, when fully expanded, measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter, of intense violet purplish color, with a rich velvety appearance, and bloom continuously until cut off by frost. Each, 60c.

PANICULATA (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—Are of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are medium sized, white in color, very fragrant and of a shiny appearance, blooming in August and September. Each, 40c.

Wisteria

One of our great climbers of rapid growth and is good for the porch or where the flowery effect is wanted, for it is covered with dense clusters of blue or white flowers. Postpaid.

BLUE—A Japanese species with dark blue flowers in racemes of astonishing length. Price, 50c. Postpaid.

WHITE—(Same as blue with exception of color.) Price, 60c. Prepaid.

Madeira Vine

Tuberous rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightful fragrant white flowers; sometimes called Mignonette Vine. Although not hardy, it is very popular. Each, 5c; doz., 50c. Prepaid.

Cinnamon Vine

A strong, hardy climber, growing very rapidly and covering any trellis or arbor completely in a short time. It has a delicate white flower, which throws out the odor of cinnamon, hence its name. Good, strong tubers. Two for 15c; doz., 60c. Postpaid.

Woodbine

A very popular vine for the porches, arbors, trees and fences, being very hardy, producing exceedingly heavy foliage of dark green leaves from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; doz., \$1.50. Prepaid.

Honeysuckle

(Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)

These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy glossy leaves; makes one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00. Postpaid.

Vine Collection

Two Maderia Roots, two Cinnamon Roots, one Clematis Vine (Paniculata.) Price, 60c. Postpaid.

ANNUAL VINES

From Seed—See Flower Seeds

Morning Glory, Japanese Hop, Wild Cucumber, Scarlet Runner, Canary Bird Vine, Etc.

HARDY ORIENTAL SHRUBS

PREPAID

Improve your place by putting in flowering shrubs. It is the cheapest and best all-around improvement you can make. Below we are offering a few of the most commonly known varieties that do well in this country and produce large, beautiful flowers and foliage. On account of the size and the necessity of packing in moss, we advise that these goods go forward by express or freight. Be sure and give us your railroad station address.

MOCK ORANGE—Of heavy foliage, producing abundant clusters of white blooms. Very fragrant. Each, 50c.

LILAC—Hardly needs a description, as it is so well known. Very hardy. Price, 30c; 2 for 50c. Good strong, healthy bush.

SNOWBALL—The old standard; too well known to describe. Good, strong, healthy bushes. Each, 45c.

Roses

Plant Colorado grown roses. There is no other plant so greatly effected by the change of climate as the rose. Our Western country requires a very healthy and hardy plant. From experience we have learned that Eastern grown roses are more or less a failure when brought to Colorado, so we are now growing our roses in Northern Colorado and with a little care you are certain of success and you will find the varieties we list below are of the very best sorts.

Shipments of roses will not be made before April 1st and if we receive your order early, we will endeavor to ship to you direct from our growing station.

(Selected Stock for the Outdoor Gardens of the West)

Roses always have been an old stand-by for the garden, being very easily grown and useful, both for bouquet and for decorating around the house.

Just follow the instructions below of Rose Culture and you are sure to succeed in the growing of roses.

We offer only two-year-old plants.

Prices: Any of the roses listed below, 30c each; if by mail add 10c for packing and postage. We advise express shipments.

Special Offer—Any 5 roses for \$1.25, postpaid.

POINTS ON ROSE CULTURE

The Rose delights in an open air situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil, if enriched with well-rotten barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, as Rose roots penetrate deeply when they have a chance. Do not raise the surface of the rose-beds above the surrounding grounds. They suffer less from drought when left level with the turf. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings.

The Rose should be given plenty of water in the summer months when it is extremely hot and dry, cutting down the water supply in the fall.

Hybrid Peptual



Ulrich Brunner

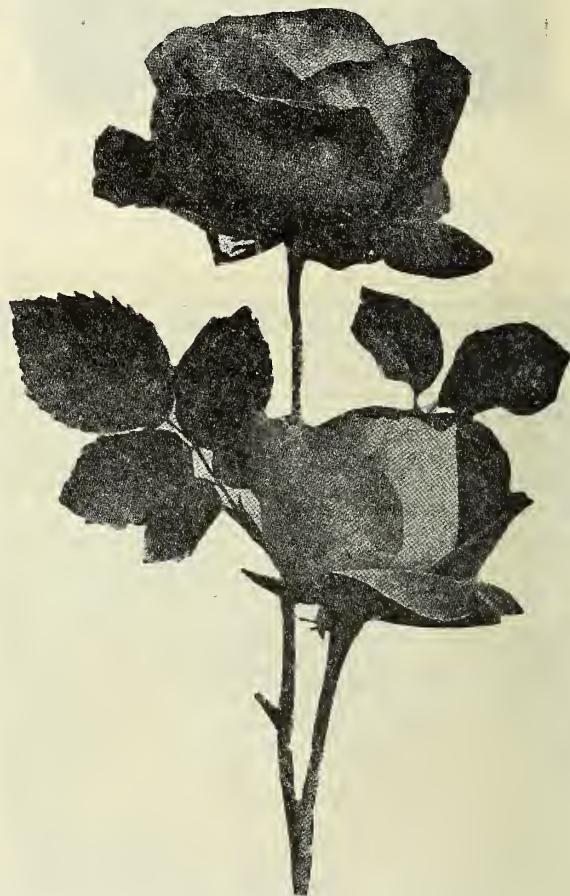
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—The famous red garden rose. Its unusually fragrant flowers are a brilliant flowing crimson; not very full, but large and extremely effective. The best of large, red roses.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—A large, fine, snow-white Hybrid Perpetual Rose of excellent quality. A favorite among rose fanciers. The flowers are of splendid form and full.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest rose in cultivation—sometimes called the Peonea Rose. The color is bright, fresh cerise-red. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth and has clean, glossy foliage. Produces large, early blooms almost without intermission until late in the fall.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A new rose of the hybrid type with an exquisite form. One of the largest roses in cultivation and when in full bloom the color is a glowing cherry-red. Should not be passed up without a trial.

BLACK PRINCE—Has medium sized blooms of deep blackish crimson. A free bloomer and very fragrant.



American Beauty

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Too well known to demand a description more than to say our stock of this variety is selected strong plants.

CAPT. HAWARD—This rose ranks right up with the Frau Karl Druschki; indeed many call it the Red Druschki. Of the largest size, any color deep glowing crimson, very bright and rich. We know of no red hybrid that in any way compares with it.

DUE DE ROHAN—A large, heavy bloomer of brilliant carmine. One of the best hybrids we have to offer.

HIS MAJESTY—The best of its class as a perpetual rose. The blooms are full and of great size, having wonderful substance and depth of petal, with high, pointed center. It is also one of the sweetest perfumed roses in cultivation. The color is dark crimson, shaded deep vermilion-crimson toward the edges.

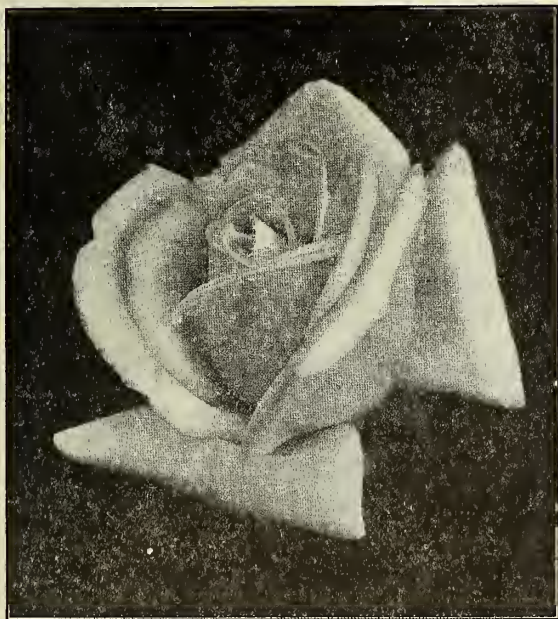
Hybrid Tea

BRIDESMAID—A grand pink rose for all purposes. Not only a good garden rose, but will bloom indoors during the winter. The blooms are full and very fragrant.

CRIMSON QUEEN—A very strong upright grower with flowers large and full. Color a rich, bright, velvety crimson. A grand garden rose as it is always in bloom.

RICHMOND—A grand new Hybrid Tea Rose; strong grower; long stems; choice buds of brightest scarlet.

MRS. WALTER EASLEA—A distinct and charming rose of imbricated form and robust, vigorous, erect growth. The blooms are large and full and most freely produced. The color is a glowing crimson-carmine, which, as the flower expands, deepens to intense crimson-orange. The back of the petals being an intense satiny crimson, lends additional charm to this lovely variety.



White Kilarney

DOUBLE PINK KILARNEY—The Kilarney that will supersede the Kilarney now grown. We have confidence in recommending this variety as a distinct improvement on the normal type, as it possesses ten to

twelve more petals than its parent. The perfect shape and the type with its beautiful pink shade is bound to make this new rose a favorite.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink peach shading. Very large and of superb form, its large, double flowers continue blooming throughout the season. It is the sweetest and most useful of all roses. Deservedly a favorite of many rose growers.

MY MARYLAND—Extremely free flowering, every shoot bearing one or more blooms, which are double and of perfect color. Color is intense pink which lightens up so beautifully as the flower expands. Strongly and delightfully fragrant. It will bear more flowers than any other rose during the season.

WHITE KILARNEY—A beautiful white Tea Rose of unusual merit. The blooms are borne on long, erect, strong stems, and are particularly beautiful in the bud state. We recommend this as one of our best for the rose bed.

NATALIE BOTTNER—A beautiful, delicate, cream-yellow rose of wonderful finish. Very vigorous and borne on strong stems. Easy to grow, and does good where other roses have failed.

RECUERDO DE ANTONIO PELUFFO—Light yellow with pink edged petals exceedingly large, very double, and of irreproachable form. Free flowering until late in autumn. A strong, hardy rose, with nice, long buds. In all, it is a grand, beautiful rose. Be sure and try this; it will please you.

Hardy Climbing Roses

MADEMOISELLE CECIL BRUNNER (Baby Rambler)—This is the popular Baby Pink Rose. In the past two or three years this rose has fairly jumped into popularity. It always was a popular outdoor rose on the Pacific Coast, but now everywhere in America. They are planting it by the thousands for cut flowers. It has become quite the rage. It makes a handsome miniature rose, coming in sprays of three to five buds, and combines in beautiful effect with so many other flowers in all kinds of floral work. The bud and flower are both handsome. The color is blush, shaded light salmon-pink; distinct and desirable.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (Climbing)—One of the most magnificent of the new climbing roses. The flowers have the same form and color as the famous American Beauty. A rich, rosy crimson, and delightfully fragrant. A rampant climber and always in bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson clustered rambler so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is of vigorous growth, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the panicles of the roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Hardy everywhere.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright, rosy-red; large, compact and globular flowers. Blooms in clusters. One of the old favorites.

MARECHAL NIEL—This is the old stand-by Yellow Rose in the South. Immense deep golden-yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance of all roses. Not as hardy as other kinds and would have to be protected through the winter.

Insecticides

Exterminators for Insects, Pests and Fungus

THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE NOT PREPAID

Liquids Cannot Be Sent by Parcels Post

Practically all apple growers have come to realize that it is impossible to produce a satisfactory crop of fruit without spraying, and they are rapidly awakening to the importance of performing the operation correctly. In the past there has been a market for inferior fruit, but with the enormous increase in the planting of apple orchards in every section of the country where this fruit thrives the time is rapidly approaching when only high-grade fruit can be marketed profitably. The inevitable result will be that growers who intelligently spray, cultivate, prune and otherwise care for their orchards and properly grade and pack their fruit will prosper, while those who neglect these things will fail.

Don't wait until the insects destroy your crop. Start spraying just as soon as they are to be seen, for a delay often costs a grower his whole crop. It is much easier to keep the pests down than to destroy them after they are well started. "A stitch in time saves nine."

ARSENATE

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead is the most effective of all insecticides and for orchard spraying has no equal, and the benefits therefrom are surprisingly noticeable when the fruit is gathered. All fruit trees should be sprayed at least twice each spring.

Arsenate of Lead is also successfully used to suppress leaf-eating insects.

One of the great features of Arsenate of Lead is its sticky character, and therefore remains longer on the foliage or blossoms. It can be used on extreme delicate foliage, plants or blossoms, as it will not burn.

In spraying it is very essential to use high-grade Arsenate of Lead and should not contain less than 12 per cent of Arsenic Oxide.

We have this year the agency for Thomsen Arsenate of Lead, which contains 15 per cent of Arsenic Oxide, and is the very best Arsenate of Lead manufactured. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Powdered Arsenate of Lead

Powdered Arsenate of Lead is guaranteed to contain from 27 to 30 per cent Arsenic Oxide (As_2O_3) and not to exceed 75 per cent of Soluble Arsenic.

When used for dusting the application should be made when the foliage is damp, so as to insure adhesion. It may be applied by sifting through bags of coarse muslin or duck, fastened to the end of a stick, which should be tapped by the operator in passing it over the plants to be treated, or it may be applied with a blow-gun. It may be mixed with powdered lime, land-plaster or flour, using 1 lb. of the poison to 4 to 5 lbs. of the diluting material, and can thus be sifted upon the plants by the use of a can or other receptacle, through the bottom of which small holes have been punched. It may also be used in a liquid form as Paste Arsenate of Lead, and when so used only half the quantity is required. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$8.00.

Write for Special Prices on large amounts.

PARIS GREEN

A poisonous soluble powder. Applied as a powder, it should be mixed with lime or flour, one part Paris Green to one hundred parts flour or lime; as a spray, one pound to two hundred gallons of water, or can be mixed with bran for exterminating grasshoppers. Paris Green is especially effective against all chewing insects. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. For larger amounts write for special prices.



BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Pulp)

The great preventative of mildew wherever it may appear. Sure preventative of blight on tomatoes and celery. It is death to any fungus growth. It is a sure preventative, but do not expect it to eradicate where once the disease is established. Dilute from 25 to 50 times with water. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c. Write for Special Prices on large amounts.



CELERY BLIGHT

Bordeaux Mixture is the remedy for this disease and the plants should be sprayed with it about every ten days or two weeks through the growing season. It is usually advisable to spray the young plants in the bed and then follow with applications about every ten days or two weeks in the field.

Ten lbs. Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

Lime-Sulphur Solution is undoubtedly the most valuable spray material for general use and it has a wider range of utility than any other. It is a remedy in the dormant period for the San Jose scale and some other scale insects, and also for the peach leaf curl, and in the growing period for apple scab, apple leaf spot and various diseases. Prices: 1 qt., 20c; 1 gal., 50c; 5 gal., \$2.25. For larger amounts get special prices.

POWDERED LIME AND SULPHUR

This is made exactly the same and contains all the necessary elements as our liquid Lime and sulphur, except it contains no water, which must be added just before spraying. This form of Lime and Sulphur is a great saving in freight or express charges, as you do not have to pay for the weight of the water. Price: 3 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$8.00.

FORMALDEHYDE

It is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs affecting both animal and plant life and is successfully employed as a preventative of such fungus diseases as potato scab, onion and grain smuts, musty corn and other affected seeds, damping off of seedlings, club root of roses, etc., for the restraining of decay in vegetables, fruits, etc., and as an antiseptic wash and spray for bark diseases, canker and wounds in trees. The dilution for most purposes is one pound (1 pint) formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. Price: 1-lb., bottle, 50c. For large amounts, get special prices.

SLUG SHOT

This is one of the oldest and most reliable insecticides on the market. It comes in fine powdered form and easily distributed by dusting, or can be mixed with water and used in a spray.

It is very effective in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken lice, slugs, etc.



1-lb. put up in can with perforated top.....\$.15
5-lb. put up in packages60
10-lb. put up in packages..... 1.00

WHALE OIL SOAP—One of the best insecticides to use against insects that eat the foliage, and where it is dangerous to use poison. It is also proof against mildew. One-fourth pound diluted to two and one-half gallons of water. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c.

BLUE VITROL (Sulphate of Copper)—This is a sure preventative of smut in your grain and when the seed goes through a solution of vitrolized water the crop produced therefrom will be clean and free from smut. We handle only the crystal form ready to dissolve and use. Lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A safe and sure remedy for lice, fleas, etc., that infest plants and trees. It is put up in concentrated form. Dilute one part to 30 parts water. Qt., 50c; gal., \$1.25.

WHITE ARSENIC—We offer the purest grade of arsenic that is made. This is a very effective poison and should not be placed on the plants, as it is injurious to their growth. It is used extensively with bran and molasses and placed in such places as bugs, grasshoppers and other insects are likely to frequent. It should not be used as a spray on tender plants or on fruit which is about to be marketed. 5 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

APHINE—Very good for destruction of green, black or white fly, thrip, red spider, mealy bug, caterpillars, scale and other insects or blights. Does not injure the most tender plants. 1-lb. can, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$2.50.

TOBACCO DUST

This is a pure tobacco in a powdered form and is used by many gardeners as a lice destroyer for the hot-houses and hot-beds. It also can be used in the poultry houses. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

NICOTEEEN—An extract of tobacco, one pint being made from 150 pounds of tobacco. Can be used as a spray, or fumigating. Use three tablespoonsful to 1½ pints of water. Place the solution in a shallow pan and place it in a piece of well heated iron, which will cause the fumes to fill the house. ½ pt., 75c; 1 pt., \$1.50. Not postpaid.

HELLEBORO—For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green; to be used when plants are nearly ripe. ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c. Not postpaid.

NICO FUME LIQUID—One of the most widely used insecticides by greenhouse men, being a very effective remedy for green fly, mealy bug, etc. In fact, it will destroy all insects that infest lettuce, roses, sweet peas, trees, shrubs, etc. Price: ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.50; 8 lbs., \$10.50.

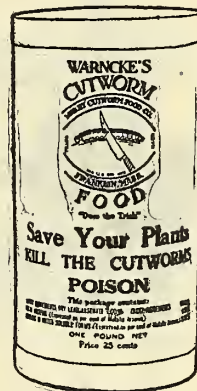
CHLOROLEUM—A coal tar preparation used by stock raisers and poultry men as a disinfectant and antiseptic that absolutely destroys all insects, vermin or parasites. Pt., 40c; qt., 65c.

GOPHERGO—Is sure to kill gophers and prairie dogs. Easy to use, cheap, and kill will ten where traps and other devices get one. All experienced pest fighters find poisoning the best method, but it must combine three points: Something that they will eat; it must be thoroughly poisoned; must be placed where they will get it. Gophergo does it. Try it. It is sold in cans. ¼-lb. can, 25c; 1-lb. can, 50c.

CUT WORM FOOD

A Sweetened Poison

It is simple and easy to use. It is a material more delicious and much preferred by the cutworms to the plants. For crops started in the open ground, the food is sprinkled around the plants as soon as they break ground, for plants transplanted into garden, apply as above as soon as the plants are set. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.



NICOFUME PAPER

By using this paper greenhouse men will find the destroying of lice, etc., very easy. It is a slow-burning paper, saturated with nicotine and is not at all injurious to tender plants. 24 sheets of paper in a tin box, 85c. Postpaid.

"BLACK LEAF 40" NICOTINE SULPHATE

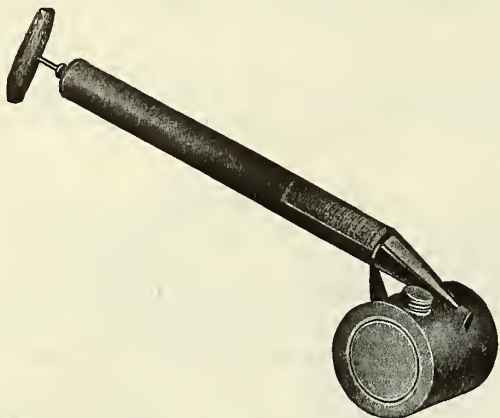
This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and wooly aphid, plant lice, red spiders, cabbage aphid and onion thrips. It is especially effective for the green aphid on sweet peas, roses and apple trees, as it kills the insects as soon as it touches them; but if used according to directions does not injure the leaves, flowers or fruit. Spray apple trees when the tips of the buds are green, ¼ pt. to 100 gal. of water. For sweet peas and roses, use 40 drops of the solution to 1 qt. of water as soon as the pests appear. Prices: 1 oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$10.75.

Sprayers

PRICES ARE NOT POSTPAID

It is becoming more apparent each season that to insure a good crop methods to destroy the insects must be used, and for good results the poison and insecticides must be applied with a sprayer to insure force and thereby applying the poison to all parts of the plants.

PERFECT TIN SPRAYER—The air chamber measures 18 inches in length by 1 3/4 inches in diameter, and the reservoir holds about one quart. It has a single brass tube extending into the reservoir, and therefore



throws the spray straight ahead, although it will spray in any direction desired, and is adapted for all kinds of spraying purposes, including garden work, disinfectants, etc. Price, 50c. Weight, 1 lb.

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER

This is the best hand sprayer made. It has a compressed air chamber which makes the pressure continuous, has brass nozzle; adjustable to spray fine or coarse; brass ball valve; is simple in construction, light and durable; works easy. Weight, 1 1/2 lbs. Price, 75c.

JUNIOR SPRING PUMP—

There is absolutely no leather, rubber or other packing to rot or get out of order. All valves are brass and packing is brass rings. There is no wear out to this pump. To operate merely press down; no foot rest required, as pump rises of itself. Throws a continuous spray or solid stream in two sizes. Weight, 3 lbs. Price, \$3.25.

Junior
Spray
Pump

The Standard Spray Pump

For a small orchard or a few trees, use it as a bucket pump.

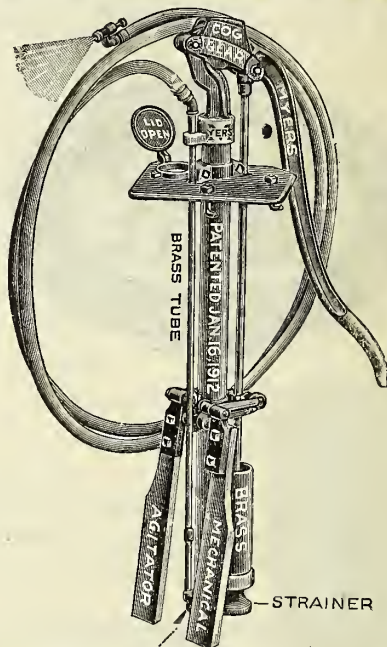
For a large orchard, use an ordinary barrel on a sled or drag, and a long piece of hose.

For "truck" crops, potatoes, cabbage, etc., use it with Knapsack and "potato" attachment.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP—The Standard sprays the tallest fruit tree from the ground. Does the work in half the time required by any other. One man does the work. Saves one man's time. Is used either with Bucket, Knapsack or Barrel.

Made entirely of brass.

Warranted to purchaser for five years.



PAT JET AGITATOR
Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump (See P. 93)



Standard Spray Pump
Standard Spray Pump, \$4.50. Knapsack, \$2.00
extra. Potato Attachment, \$1.00

Standard Pump Attached to Knapsack
Standard Complete, \$7.00, express charges extra

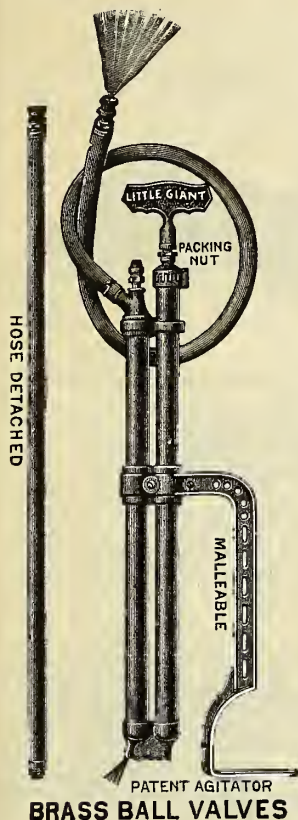
and when used with knapsack a field of potatoes or other low-growing crop can be sprayed as fast as a man can walk or at about the rate of an acre an hour.

This attachment is also valuable for spraying vines and bushes, as the spray can be directed upwards from below so as to cover the under side of foliage without stooping or working in an uncomfortable position.

Iron Age Combined Sprayer

This is one of the most useful sprayers made. Can be used in connection with a bucket, as it has a foot-rest to steady the pump. Can also be attached to a barrel with very little trouble. It is equipped with a handle like all higher priced pumps; has two sets of nozzles. Price, \$6.25.

Little Giant Sprayer



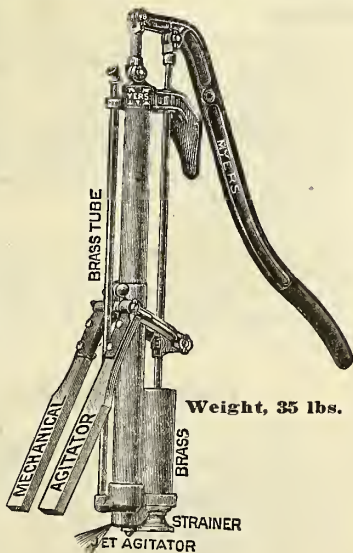
These spray pumps are constructed entirely of brass. They are so arranged that the labor of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot-rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. They are provided with large air chambers, and have brass ball valves and detachable hose; the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. Will carry a pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lbs. with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and are of unusual value for spraying trees, washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying are arranged to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to these pumps only, and a very necessary one to any spray pump. The pumps are also provided with a sprinkler for flowers.

Weight, 6 lbs. Price, \$3.50.

Improved Spray Pumps

Improved Brass Barrel Spray Pump is the very best in all its parts. The entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast at its upper end to the barrel staves. The working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid, avoiding all possibilities of losing priming. Has Brass Ball Valves and Brass Seats; the plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. Will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.

Price, \$14.50, complete with hose and nozzle.



Weight, 35 lbs.

Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump

The Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump. The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast at its upper end to the head of the barrel. By this arrangement the working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid that is to be sprayed, thereby avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the necessity of a suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid in a simple form, and also doing away with a large amount of complicated parts. Base fits 8x8 inch hole.

Weight, 40 lbs. Price, \$15.00, complete with 15 feet hose and nozzle.

Paragon Sprayers

THE BEST SPRAYER MADE

For Tree Spraying, Whitewashing and Water Painting

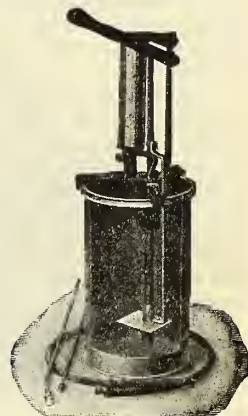
PARAGON SPRAYERS WON'T CLOG



No. 0, 3 Gal. Net Price, \$9.50

EQUIPMENT

4 Feet 6-ply Hose.
3 Feet Spray Hose.
2 Spray Nozzles.

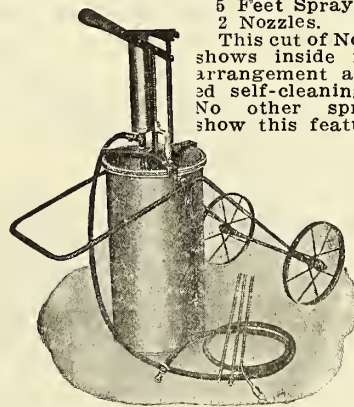


No. 1, 6 Gal. Net Price, \$12.00

EQUIPMENT

5 Feet 6-ply Hose.
5 Feet Spray Hose.
2 Nozzles.

This cut of No. 1 Sprayer shows inside mechanical arrangement and patented self-cleaning strainer. No other sprayer can show this feature.



Paragon Sprayer No. 3

PARAGON SPRAYERS—No. 3. 12-gallon. Equipment, 7½ feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame, and can easily be wheeled to any desired place. Price, \$18.00.

Fertilizers

THESE PRICES NOT PREPAID

AGATE PLANT FERTILIZER—For gardens and truckers. Consists principally of bone, blood and potash. Invaluable for either professional, truck, private or market gardeners; 250 pounds an acre is sufficient. **Price:** 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

IVY LAWN DRESSING—It contains just the right proportions of the elements which nourish and feed grass into a luxuriant growth. It produces a rich green color and insures a permanent evenness over the whole surface of your lawn. **Price:** 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

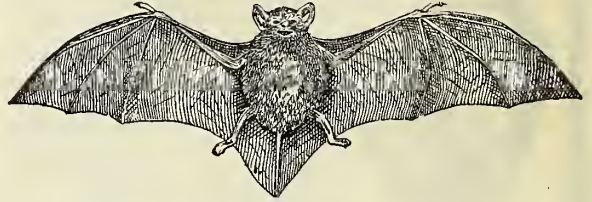
NITRATE OF SODA—A fertilizer very quick in action and used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground; usual in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Very good for sweet peas, etc. **Price:** 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

SWEET PEA GROWER—Especially adapted to the flower garden and is much preferred to manure for the fertilizing of sweet peas. **Price:** 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c.

SHEEP MANURE—Analysis: Ammonia, 250 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 150 per cent; Potash, 150 per cent. This is one of the most complete fertilizers known to science. It can be used separately or in combination with the special purpose fertilizers. Sheep Manure is considered the best fertilizer for lawns and truck gardens, and contains no strong odor that usually accompanies animal fertilizers. **Price:** 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$1.25; 1,000-lb. lots, \$10.00; ton, \$15.00, at warehouse.

Wizard Fertilizer

(ODORLESS)



For flowers, lawns, shrubs, ferns, gardens, orchards and fields. For good results from any of the above, use Wizard Fertilizer. It is odorless and lasting. Use only one-fourth as much Wizard as other commercial fertilizer; for instance, a 25-pound bag will cover 1,200 square feet, or three to five pounds to a full bearing fruit tree is sufficient, and a tablespoonful will do for a hill of potatoes, tomato vines or an ordinary rose bush. For the lawn it is unexcelled; if applied to the lawn good results appear in a few days. Dogs never bother a lawn treated with the Wizard, as there is no odor accompanying it to attract their attention.

Wizard Fertilizer does not contain any animal matter, but consists of potash, sod and other well known mineral fertilizers. Cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other varieties of vegetables that are grown for early market show a remarkable advance when treated with the Wizard. Although the price may seem a little steep at first, when you take into consideration the small amount used to do the work, you can readily see that it is the cheapest commercial fertilizer on the market. **Price:** 25 lbs. put up in white cotton bags, \$2.00; 2-lb. pkgs., 35c. Information cheerfully given. Book free upon request. Write for prices on large amounts.

Twine

NOT POSTPAID

We carry a full line of the different varieties of twine used around the farms and gardens.

JUTE—Two-ply, 3-ply or 4-ply; put up in 8-oz. balls; commonly used by Pascal Celery growers in tying and bunching their stock. Also very useful in sewing sacks, etc. **Price per lb., 30c.**

HEMP—Extra strong, equal to any 6-ply and not much larger than the 4-ply Jute; used extensively by self-blanching celery growers for bunching; a very handy twine around the ranch and gardens. **Price, large ball, 90c.**

SISAL (Binder Twine)—Too well known to demand description and is also used in bunching celery and sack sewing. **Per 5-lb. ball, 70c.** For larger amounts write for special price.

COTTON TWINE (A well-known sort)—Very strong for its kind and commonly used in tying light packages and vegetables. **Large balls, 10c; 4 balls, 25c; 2½ lbs., cones, \$1.00.** For larger amounts write for special price.

ITALIAN SEWING TWINE (or Sack Twine)—Imported from Italy and made extra strong; used by potato growers for sack sewing; used by market gardeners

for sewing sacks of cabbage, beets, turnips, etc. **Per skein, 10c; per lb., 50c.**

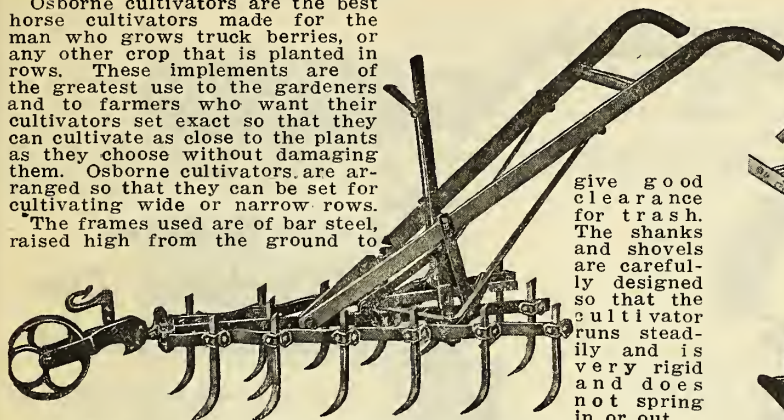
LATH YARN—A tarred variety used by gardeners for mat-making; also used by florists and greenhouse men for trailing vines. **Per lb., 18c; per coil of 100 lbs., 17c per lb.**

HYDE ROPE—An extra heavy oiled twine, being weather-proof and readily adopted by gardeners as a mat rope, being extensively used by the Italians and Japanese gardeners. **Per lb., 17c; per coil of 100 lbs., 16c per lb.**

Celery Ribbon or Tape

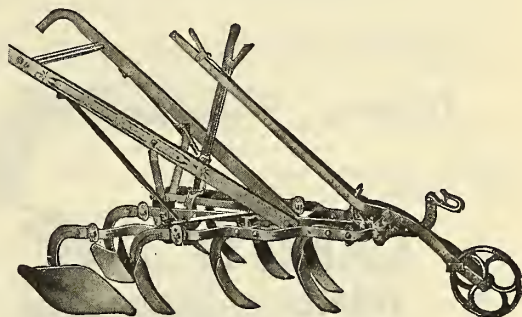
Celery men have at last adopted this colored tape in tying their celery; it improves the looks of your celery 100 per cent. It is not entirely new, for Eastern growers have practiced using it for the last eight years and find that it helps the sale; even on our markets celery tied with celery tape meets with ready sale. The tape is put up on large spools and each spool contains 3,000 feet of tape; you can readily see that the cost of celery tape is a very little more than the twine. **Either red or blue, per spool, \$2.25.**

Osborne cultivators are the best horse cultivators made for the man who grows truck berries, or any other crop that is planted in rows. These implements are of the greatest use to the gardeners and to farmers who want their cultivators set exact so that they can cultivate as close to the plants as they choose without damaging them. Osborne cultivators are arranged so that they can be set for cultivating wide or narrow rows. The frames used are of bar steel, raised high from the ground to



Osborne 14-tooth Cultivator with Zigzag Frame Complete, \$7.00

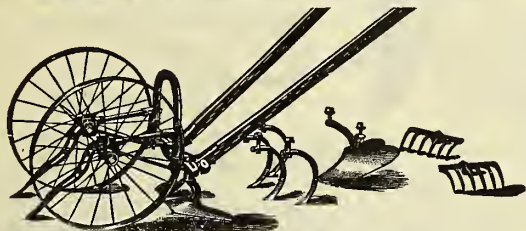
give good clearance for trash. The shanks and shovels are carefully designed so that the cultivator runs steadily and is very rigid and does not spring in or out.



Price from \$5.00 to \$9.00

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

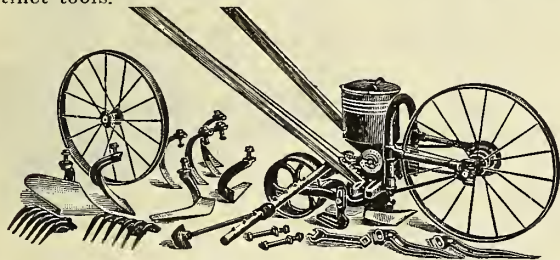
A Separate Catalogue Containing a Full Line of Iron Age Implements Mailed Free Upon Application



"Iron Age" No. 1, Complete, \$8.75

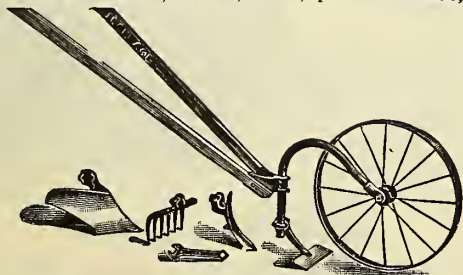
"Iron Age" No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe with Cultivators, Rakes and Plows—An indispensable machine to the market gardener or any one cultivating a garden to the size of one acre. This machine complete with all attachments. Price, \$8.75.

This tool can be arranged into no less than eight distinct tools.



"Iron Age" No. 6, Complete with All Attachments, \$16.00

"Iron Age" No. 6 Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder—A practical tool for the market gardener. Will sow all kinds of seed from celery to beans, with the greatest regularity. Can be changed instantly from drill sowing to hill dropping, or the reverse. Complete with cultivators, rakes, hoes, plows. Price, \$16.00.



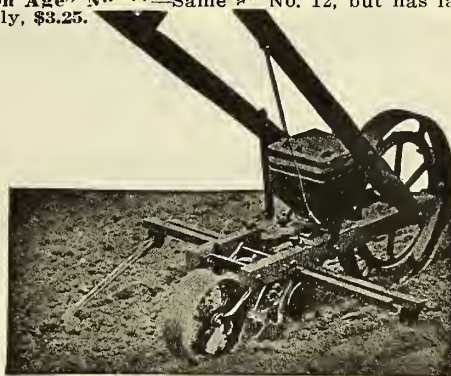
"Iron Age" No. 12, Complete, Price \$4.25

"Iron Age" No. 7—Same as No. 6; no attachments, \$11.25.

This is the same tool as No. 6, with the Hill and Drill Seeders added; most complete tool made.

"Iron Age" No. 12 Wheel Plow and Cultivator—This simple light-weight machine will be found of great service in simplifying the work in the small vegetable or flower garden. The average weight of this machine with one working tool is but 8 pounds. Price, \$4.25.

"Iron Age" No. 11—Same as No. 12, but has landslide plow only, \$3.25.



Price, \$10.00

New Model Seed Drill—A seed drill with 30 years' experience behind it, and the fact that it is the most simple drill to operate and regulate has made it very popular with market gardeners. This tool is made of the best material, well put together and will last a life-time. Packed weight, 50 lbs. Price, \$10.00.



Packed Weight, 22 Lbs. Price, \$4.25

Wheel Cultivator and Plow—This plow is the result of a successful effort to build a tool that would be just as light as possible without the sacrifice of strength or durability. It is built of the best materials, and is light, strong and practical.

Shovels can be raised or lowered to suit requirements of any soil or can be adjusted to meet the ground at any angle.

24-inch Wheel—The distinctive feature of this tool is its high steel wheel.

"Iron King"—Similar to above, only has iron handles. Price, \$3.25.



ASPARAGUS KNIFE
AND
WEEDER

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—A drop-forged saw-toothed knife, very desirable in cutting asparagus without damaging the plant. It is also very desirable for cutting weeds on the lawn. **Price, 30c; by Parcel Post, 40c.**

Dibbers

Mailing Weight, 1 lb.
Iron Handle—Steel Point, 25c.

**LANG'S
HAND
WEEDER**
HANDIEST
TOOL
ON EARTH.

Lang's Weeder, 20c; Postpaid, 25c.
Hazeltine, 30c; Postpaid, 35c.

Trowels



Steel Blade

Steel Blade—Of best material, 20c.
If by Parcel Post, add 5c.

Transplanting Trowels



Transplanting Trowels

Transplanting Trowels, 15c; Postpaid, 20c.
Pointing Trowels, 10c; Postpaid, 15c.

Diamond Corn Planter



This planter has given unequalled satisfaction for the past ten years. It has a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is very simple and works very easily; it will plant anything from cane to corn; it is made in either all steel or of wood with steel castings, as shown in this cut. Mailing weight, 9 lbs. **Price, \$1.25, not postpaid.**

Corn Sheller

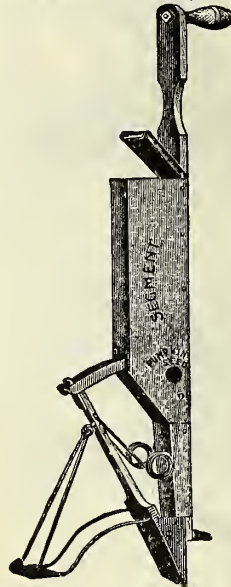


Diamond Rotary
Corn Planter

A very useful tool. Will shell all kinds of corn. Mailing weight, 12 pounds. **Price, \$2.25.**

Segment "One-Hand" Corn and Bean Planter

**Never Cracks a Kernel Nor Skips
a Hill**



The seed pocket can be sufficiently enlarged to perfectly adapt it for planting the largest field beans as well as corn. The seed box and hopper are of galvanized iron. All of the working parts are stamped out of sheet steel and are therefore extremely light, strong and accurate. Mailing weight, 5 lbs. **Price, \$1.50.**

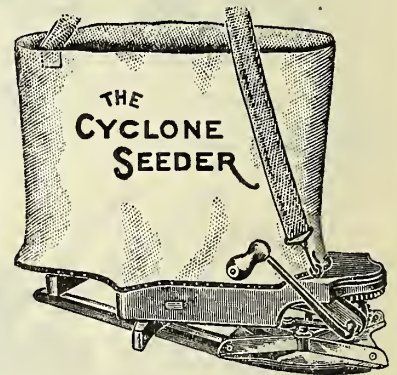
Cyclone Seeders

This seeder will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. It can be very readily adjusted to suit the seed being sown. The feed plate and agitating device are of heavy sheet steel and all adjustments of spring steel.

The hopper is of heavy duck and holds about one-half bushel.

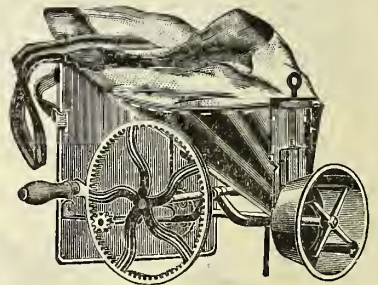
It will be found the strongest, neatest and most compact hand seed sower made. By freight or express, \$1.25, customer to pay transportation.

Mailing weight, 4 1/4 lbs.



Cahoon Seeder

Cahoon Seeder—It will seed evenly 4 to 6 acres per day, and scatter wheat, barley and rye 25 feet. Clover and timothy 18 to 20 feet. Holds 22 quarts. **Price, \$3.25.** Mailing weight, 7 1/2.

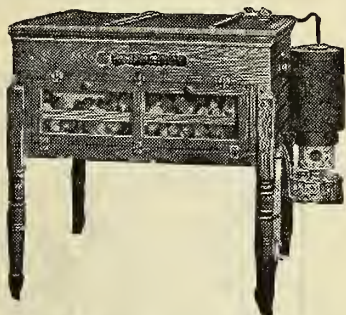


Fiddle Row Seeder

Many of our customers consider this the best and most reliable seeder. **Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Price, \$1.25, not prepaid.**

Prairie State Incubators

The Prairie State is the most reliable incubator made. On account of the diffusion system of radiation, and eddy current distributor, it is the most easily operated and most certain in results of all incubators. It has done more to make poultry raising profitable than all other machines combined.



Prairie State Incubator No. 0

They have the best and most sensitive regulators used in any incubator. The only Thermostat which takes the temperature from the upper and lower sides of the egg tray. The use of the sand tray places it nearer to nature than any machine so far invented.

PRICE LIST

No Goods Shipped C. O. D. Unless One-Third the Amount Accompanies the Order
These Prices F. O. B. Denver

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS

	Price
Standard Series No. 0, 100 eggs; 135 lbs. crated.....	\$21.50
Standard Series No. 1, 150 eggs; 160 lbs. crated.....	25.00
Standard Series No. 2, 240 hen eggs; 240 lbs. crated.	35.00
Standard Series No. 3, 390 hen eggs; 325 lbs. crated.	40.00

KEYSTONE SERIES

	Price
No. 0 Keystone, 60 hen eggs, 60 lbs. crated.....	\$12.00
No. 1 Keystone, 100 hen eggs, 80 lbs. crated.....	15.00

Thermometer

Postpaid

Straight Pattern—With brass adjustable legs. Each, 75c.

Angle Pattern—Flange on upper edge turned over so as to hook on wire or metal strip. Each, 75c.

Straight Pattern—Flange on both sides. Each, 75c.

Certified—With engraved stem every fifth line and figures stamped on scale, with certificate. Each, \$1.00.

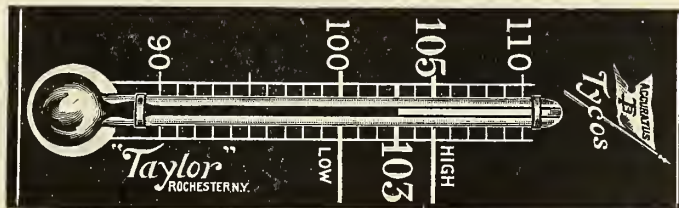
Brooder Thermometers—Each, 40c, postpaid.

THERMOMETERS FOR HOT BEDS, ETC.

Household—8-in., japanned tin case....Each, 40c

Household—10-in., japanned tin case....Each, 50c

Hot Bed Thermometers.....Each, \$1.25



Incubator Thermometer

Water Glass

(EGG PRESERVER)

This is one of the marvels of the Twentieth Century. "Listen!" Store your eggs for higher prices—no ice—no cold storage—just Water Glass.

WATER GLASS is recommended by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as being a very simple, economical and safe method for the preservation of eggs. Eggs preserved in Water Glass have been known to keep for eleven months and come out in as fresh condition as when newly laid. Preserve eggs

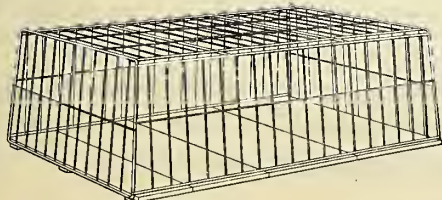
when plentiful and be prepared for a scarcity when your hens take a rest.

This is the way you do it.

You put the eggs in a crock or jar and mix the Water Glass with water that has been boiled, using 12 parts of water to 1 of the Water Glass, and pour it over the eggs; be sure and see that all the eggs are covered with the mixture. Eggs, if allowed to stay in this solution, will keep fresh for one year—it's good, try it. Price: Pt., 25c; Qt., 40c; ½ Gal., 75c; 1 Gal., \$1.25.

Poultry Shipping Coop

This coop is practically all wire. It is made of galvanized steel bars all tightly welded and so constructed that you can pile over 1,000 pounds on it without breaking it down. This steel coop will outlast three wooden



This illustrates Our Electrically Welded Steel Frame and Wire Shipping Coop. The Sensation of Poultry Raisers

crates and will save its cost each season in repairs and transportation charges.

It is sanitary, as there are no holes or crevices in which vermin can breed.

Perfect ventilation, consequently small shrinkage on shipments.

All joints Electrically Welded, making the coop practically of but one piece, hence receiving and resisting shocks and strains with its whole surface.

It is so thoroughly reinforced that it is exceptionally rigid and durable.

It will outlast three slat coops or ten veneer coops, and will save its cost each season in repairs and transportation charges.

See Next Page

It has a narrow mesh on top, which eliminates the possibility of the poultry poking their heads through and being killed.

The door is equipped with a special hook, which prevents any possibility of its working or being forced open.

The bottom is made of the best seasoned hardwood, with cleats on top and on under sides. The bottom can be easily and quickly detached.

The standard size weighs 22 pounds and never grows heavier with moisture. An immense saving in shipping charges over other makes, which weigh 30 to 50 pounds each.

It is built on a taper, so that the coops will slide into each other, after removing the bottom, consequently a greater number can be carried in a given space than is possible with collapsible coops or crates.

This feature is a great advantage, as the coop is not weakened by making it collapsible.

No collapsible coop has the rigidity and durability of our construction.

The weight of a dozen or more filled coops will not break it down.

SIZES

Standard, 27x41x13 inches high. Price, \$2.60 each.

Turkey, 27x41x20 inches high. Price, \$2.70 each.

Leg Bands



Climax

Climax Rings—Made of brass, tags aluminum. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 75c.

Double Clinched—Made of pliable aluminum. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 65c.

Adjustable Bands—Made of pliable aluminum. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 65c.

Pigeon Bands—Open; made of pliable aluminum. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 100 for 65c.

All bands are numbered.

CELLULOID LEG BANDS

Very light and durable. Ten different colors. 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 100 for \$1.00.

Price, 50c. Not Postpaid

Injured Teats Make Bad Milkers

Sore, cracked, chapped and injured teats are the most prevalent of cow troubles, and always cause a falling off in the flow of milk. Sore teats are annoying to the milker, make the cow irritable and often ruin her disposition.

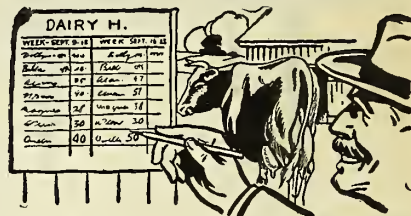
BAG BALM is a wonderful healing, penetrating ointment, a sure quick cure for teat wounds, chaps, leaky teats; also for udder. Sold in general stores 50c boxes by feed dealers and druggists. Send for free booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles"

BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KURE PEOPLE

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM
MADE BY THE KOW-KURE PEOPLE

Price, 50c. Not Postpaid



A Jump in Her Record

Most every herd has one or more cows that seem sluggish and low in yield without any apparent reason. In many cases this may be due to some vital organ becoming overworked. Proper treatment is needed to build up the system and fortify the cow against serious disease.

If you have such a cow, buy a package of Kow-Kure from your feed dealer or druggist and use according to directions. You'll be surprised at the difference it makes in her general health and milk yield. Kow-Kure is especially recommended as a preventive and cure for Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches and Retained Afterbirth.

Write for free Treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville, Vt.



1½-lb. Package, 50c
Large Package, \$1.00
Six Large Packages, \$5.00
25c. Large Package 50c

We claim to have the most practical method of testing the merits of our seeds. Just imagine, if you can, what an injury it would be to us if we put out a lot of cabbage seed that produced a crop of unsalable stuff. Now we figure that the best test for seeds is the test of the gardener who plants the varieties we need tested, so when a shipment of new seeds come into our warehouse we take samples from each bag and, after numbering them to correspond with the bag they have been taken from, we distribute them among the farmers or gardeners who specialize on the article the sample contains. For instance: if we receive a new shipment of cabbage seed we give samples out to cabbage growers such as Nick Zimmer, Eli West, Frank Felch, et al., and the seed is stored awaiting their report. By this method one can see that our seeds are put through a better test than we could give them ourselves.

EQUIVALENT BUSHEL QUOTATIONS

For the convenience of those of our customers who have not yet become accustomed to using the Cental System in connection with prices of Beans, Corn and Peas, we subjoin a table which will enable one at a glance to find the equivalent price per bushel of any given price per hundred pounds.

Weights of measured bushels always vary somewhat. Corn ranges from 40 to 50 lbs. per bu.; we have made our table for the average, i. e., 45 lbs. Wrinkled Peas and Field Corn weigh 56 lbs. per bu., Beans and Smooth Peas, 60 lbs. per bu.

Per 100 lbs.	Per 45 lb. bush.	Per 56 lb. bush.	Per 60 lb. bush.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 45 lb. bush.	Per 56 lb. bush.	Per 60 lb. bush.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 45 lb. bush.	Per 56 lb. bush.	Per 60 lb. bush.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 45 lb. bush.	Per 56 lb. bush.	Per 60 lb. bush.
\$ 1.00	\$.45	\$.56	\$.60	\$15.00	\$6.75	\$8.40	\$9.00	\$29.00	\$13.05	\$16.24	\$17.40	\$43.00	\$19.35	\$24.08	\$25.80
1.25	.56	.70	.75	15.25	6.86	8.54	9.15	29.25	13.16	16.38	17.55	43.25	19.46	24.22	25.95
1.50	.68	.84	.90	15.50	6.98	8.68	9.30	29.50	13.28	16.52	17.70	43.50	19.58	24.36	26.10
1.75	.79	.98	1.05	15.75	7.09	8.82	9.45	29.75	13.39	16.66	17.85	43.75	19.69	24.50	26.25
2.00	.90	1.12	1.20	16.00	7.20	8.96	9.60	30.00	13.50	16.80	18.00	44.00	19.80	24.64	26.40
2.25	1.01	1.26	1.35	16.25	7.31	9.10	9.75	30.25	13.61	16.94	18.15	44.25	19.91	24.78	26.55
2.50	1.13	1.40	1.50	16.50	7.43	9.24	9.90	30.50	13.73	17.08	18.30	44.50	20.03	24.92	26.70
2.75	1.24	1.54	1.65	16.75	7.54	9.38	10.05	30.75	13.84	17.22	18.45	44.75	20.14	25.06	26.85
3.00	1.35	1.68	1.80	17.00	7.65	9.52	10.20	31.00	13.95	17.36	18.60	45.00	20.25	25.20	27.00
3.25	1.46	1.82	1.95	17.25	7.76	9.66	10.35	31.25	14.06	17.50	18.75	45.25	20.36	25.34	27.15
3.50	1.58	1.96	2.10	17.50	7.88	9.80	10.50	31.50	14.18	17.64	18.90	45.50	20.48	25.48	27.30
3.75	1.69	2.10	2.25	17.75	7.99	9.94	10.65	31.75	14.29	17.78	19.05	45.75	20.59	25.62	27.45
4.00	1.80	2.24	2.40	18.00	8.10	10.08	10.80	32.00	14.40	17.92	19.20	46.00	20.70	25.76	27.60
4.25	1.91	2.38	2.55	18.25	8.21	10.22	10.95	32.25	14.51	18.06	19.35	46.25	20.81	25.90	27.75
4.50	2.03	2.52	2.70	18.50	8.33	10.36	11.10	32.50	14.63	18.20	19.50	46.50	20.93	26.04	27.90
4.75	2.14	2.66	2.85	18.75	8.44	10.50	11.25	32.75	14.74	18.34	19.65	46.75	21.04	26.18	28.05
5.00	2.25	2.80	3.00	19.00	8.55	10.64	11.40	33.00	14.85	18.48	19.80	47.00	21.15	26.32	28.20
5.25	2.36	2.94	3.15	19.25	8.66	10.78	11.55	33.25	14.96	18.62	19.95	47.25	21.26	26.46	28.35
5.50	2.48	3.08	3.30	19.50	8.78	10.92	11.70	33.50	15.08	18.76	20.10	47.50	21.38	26.60	28.50
5.75	2.59	3.22	3.45	19.75	8.89	11.06	11.85	33.75	15.19	18.90	20.25	47.75	21.49	26.74	28.65
6.00	2.70	3.36	3.60	20.00	9.00	11.20	12.00	34.00	15.30	19.04	20.40	48.00	21.60	26.88	28.80
6.25	2.81	3.50	3.75	20.25	9.11	11.34	12.15	34.25	15.41	19.18	20.55	48.25	21.71	27.02	28.95
6.50	2.93	3.64	3.90	20.50	9.23	11.48	12.30	34.50	15.53	19.32	20.70	48.50	21.83	27.16	29.10
6.75	3.04	3.78	4.05	20.75	9.34	11.62	12.45	34.75	15.64	19.46	20.85	48.75	21.94	27.30	29.25
7.00	3.15	3.92	4.20	21.00	9.45	11.76	12.60	35.00	15.75	19.60	21.00	49.00	22.05	27.44	29.40
7.25	3.26	4.06	4.35	21.25	9.56	11.90	12.75	35.25	15.86	19.74	21.15	49.25	22.16	27.58	29.55
7.50	3.38	4.20	4.50	21.50	9.68	12.04	12.90	35.50	15.98	19.88	21.30	49.50	22.28	27.72	29.70
7.75	3.49	4.34	4.65	21.75	9.79	12.18	13.05	35.75	16.09	20.02	21.45	49.75	22.39	27.86	29.85
8.00	3.60	4.48	4.80	22.00	9.90	12.32	13.20	36.00	16.20	20.16	21.60	50.00	22.50	28.00	30.00
8.25	3.71	4.62	4.95	22.25	10.01	12.46	13.35	36.25	16.31	20.30	21.75	50.25	22.61	28.14	30.15
8.50	3.83	4.76	5.10	22.50	10.13	12.60	13.50	36.50	16.43	20.44	21.90	50.50	22.73	28.28	30.30
8.75	3.94	4.90	5.25	22.75	10.24	12.74	13.65	36.75	16.54	20.58	22.05	50.75	22.84	28.42	30.45
9.00	4.05	5.04	5.40	23.00	10.35	12.88	13.80	37.00	16.65	20.72	22.20	51.00	22.95	28.56	30.60
9.25	4.16	5.18	5.55	23.25	10.46	13.02	13.95	37.25	16.76	20.86	22.35	51.25	23.06	28.70	30.75
9.50	4.28	5.32	5.70	23.50	10.58	13.16	14.10	37.50	16.88	21.00	22.50	51.50	23.18	28.84	30.90
9.75	4.39	5.46	5.85	23.75	10.69	13.30	14.25	37.75	16.99	21.14	22.65	51.75	23.29	28.98	31.05
10.00	4.50	5.60	6.00	24.00	10.80	13.44	14.40	38.00	17.10	21.28	22.80	52.00	23.40	29.12	31.20
10.25	4.61	5.74	6.15	24.25	10.91	13.58	14.55	38.25	17.21	21.42	22.95	52.25	23.51	29.26	31.35
10.50	4.73	5.88	6.30	24.50	11.03	13.72	14.70	38.50	17.33	21.56	23.10	52.50	23.63	29.40	31.50
10.75	4.84	6.02	6.45	24.75	11.14	13.86	14.85	38.75	17.44	21.70	23.25	52.75	23.74	29.54	31.65
11.00	4.95	6.16	6.60	25.00	11.25	14.00	15.00	39.00	17.55	21.84	23.40	53.00	23.85	29.68	31.80
11.25	5.06	6.30	6.75	25.25	11.36	14.14	15.15	39.25	17.66	21.98	23.55	53.25	23.96	29.82	31.95
11.50	5.18	6.44	6.90	25.50	11.48	14.28	15.30	39.50	17.78	22.12	23.70	53.50	24.08	29.96	32.10
11.75	5.29	6.58	7.05	25.75	11.59	14.42	15.45	39.75	17.89	22.26	23.85	53.75	24.19	30.10	32.25
12.00	5.40	6.72	7.20	26.00	11.70	14.56	15.60	40.00	18.00	22.40	24.00	54.00	24.30	30.24	32.40
12.25	5.51	6.86	7.35	26.25	11.81	14.70	15.75	40.25	18.11	22.54	24.15	54.25	24.41	30.38	32.55
12.50	5.63	7.00	7.50	26.50	11.93	14.84	15.90	40.50	18.23	22.68	24.30	54.50	24.53	30.52	32.70
12.75	5.74	7.14	7.65	26.75	12.04	14.98	16.05	40.75	18.34	22.82	24.45	54.75	24.64	30.66	32.85
13.00	5.85	7.28	7.80	27.00	12.15	15.12	16.20	41.00	18.45	22.96	24.60	55.00	24.75	30.80	33.00
13.25	5.96	7.42	7.95	27.25	12.26	15.26	16.35	41.25	18.56	23.10	24.75	55.25	24.86	30.94	33.15
13.50	6.08	7.56	8.10	27.50	12.38	15.40	16.50	41.50	18.68	23.24	24.90	55.50	24.98	31.08	33.30
13.75	6.19	7.70	8.25	27.75	12.49	15.54	16.65	41.75	18.79	23.38	25.05	55.75	25.09	31.22	33.45
14.00	6.30	7.84	8.40	28.00	12.60	15.68	16.80	42.00	18.90	23.52	25.20	56.00	25.20	31.36	33.60
14.25	6.41	7.98	8.55	28.25	12.71	15.82	16.95	42.25	19.01	23.66	25.35	56.25	25.31	31.50	33.75
14.50	6.53	8.12	8.70	28.50	12.83	15.96	17.10	42.50	19.13	23.80	25.50	56.50	25.43	31.64	33.90
14.75	6.64	8.26	8.85	28.75	12.94	16.10	17.25	42.75	19.24	23.94	25.65	56.75	25.54	31.78	34.06

Amount Carried Forward

WE PAY THE FREIGHT IMPORTANT

A SUGGESTION TO LARGE BUYERS

When "Uncle Sam" buys, he wants the best, he also wants bids; he wants bids when he builds a Post Office; he wants bids when he buys his supplies. Every grain buyer, every cattle buyer, every business man wants to know just what he is going to pay. A good farmer is a good business man, every successful farmer figures close. When you make up a list of your requirements do just like all business men, get a price delivered to your station, for we find that many of the Railroad Agents, when charging freight to our customers, overlook the cheaper rates that apply to seeds and charge the merchandise rates. We are in a position to know the rates on seeds to any point, and thereby can often save you money on the freight, besides a saving to you on the price of the seed. Our business is run without a large overhead expense and we are satisfied with a moderate profit on every article we sell—so write today and get our delivered prices.

Place your order now while prices are low; we can hold goods here at our store and ship them when wanted, at present prices. A small deposit is all that is necessary—prices are sure to be higher.

Use other side of this sheet

FROM THE TOP OF THE WORLD

ELMER HARTNER, MANAGER

1421-1423-1425 FIFTEENTH STREET, *near Blake*
DENVER, COLORADO

Gentlemen—Without obligating myself in any way, please quote me your best delivered price on the seeds named below.

[illegible]

LEAK ALONG THIS LINE

ALWAYS

Please write plainly

Name

Post Office

Express or

Freight Office

State

R. F. D. No.....

OVER

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND QUANTITIES OF SEEDS USUALLY SOWN TO THE ACRE

POULTRY REMEDY

The Old Reliable

Not Postpaid

Pratts Animal Regulator, 25c. 50c.
\$1.00; pail, \$1.35.
Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c. 50c.
\$1.00; pail, \$1.35.
Pratts Lice Killer (Powder), 25c.
50c. \$1.00.
Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c.
Pratts Sorehead Chicken Pox Remedy, 25c.
Pratts Healing Powder, 25c.
Pratts Cholera Powder, 25c.
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c.
Pratts Colic Remedy, 50c.
Pratts Head Lice Remedy, 10c.
Pratts Healing Ointment, 25c.
Pratts Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Conkey's Roup Remedy, 25c. 50c.
\$1.00.
Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Conkey's Lice Powder, 25c. 50c. \$1.00.
Conkey's Lice Liquid, Qt., 35c; ½ Gal., 50c.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c.
Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 25c.
Conkey's Laying Tonic, 25c. 50c.
\$1.00.
Conkey's Noxide, Pt., 35c; Qt., 60c.
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Blackhead Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Fly Knock, 35c.
Conkey's Sealy Leg Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c.
Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c.
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 25c.

POULTRY FEEDS

Not Postpaid

Baby Chick Feed, 6 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.
Oyster Shell, 12 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.25.
Developing Feed, 7 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.25.
Granite Grit, 12 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs., 65c.
Charcoal, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Bird Seed, 3 lbs. for 25c.

CALF MEAL

Blatchford's Calf Meal, 25-lb. bag, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.
A. & C. Calf Meal, 25-lb. bag, \$1.15; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.40.
Prices Are Not Prepaid

FIELD SEEDS

	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.
Alfalfa, broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	60 lbs.
Alfalfa, drilled	12 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Barley	85 to 100 lbs.	48 lbs.
Beans, Field, in hills	20 to 35 lbs.	14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Kentucky	35 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Canada	35 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom Grass, hay purposes	18 to 20 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom Grass, for pasture	20 to 25 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom Corn	36 lbs.	48 lbs.
Buckwheat	60 to 70 lbs.	52 lbs.
Clover, Alsike for hay	8 to 18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth Red	12 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, for hay	10 to 18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, sweet white blossom	20 to 30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, white	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn, Field or Garden	10 to 12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn, for silage	30 to 35 lbs.	56 lbs.
Cow Peas, broadcast	80 to 120 lbs.	60 lbs.
Cow Peas, drilled	40 to 65 lbs.	60 lbs.
Crimson Clover	12 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Canada Field Peas, broadcast	90 to 120 lbs.	60 lbs.
Flax Seed	35 to 65 lbs.	56 lbs.
Grass Seed, for lawns	1 lb. 150 Sq. Ft.	
Hungarian Millet, for hay	40 lbs.	48 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, drill	3 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast for hay	10 to 20 lbs.	56 lbs.
Millet, Common, for hay	30 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Common, for seed	20 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, German, for hay	30 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, German, for seed	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Siberian, for hay	30 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Siberian, for seed	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Japanese	15 lbs.	35 lbs.
Oat Grass, tall	25 lbs.	14 lbs.
Oats	50 to 70 lbs.	32 lbs.
Orchard Grass	20 to 30 lbs.	14 lbs.
Pasture Mixture	30 to 40 lbs.	
Rape, in drills	2 to 4 lbs.	50 lbs.
Red Top, solid seed	14 to 18 lbs.	
Red Top, in chaff	30 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Potatoes	600 lbs.	60 lbs.
Rye, Early	50 to 60 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye, late	60 to 100 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye, for hay	150 to 175 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye Grass, Italian	40 to 50 lbs.	24 lbs.
Sorghum, for hay, broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Sorghum, for seed	2 to 5 lbs.	50 lbs.
Sudan Grass, for hay	5 to 10 lbs.	40 lbs.
Sudan Grass Seed	2 to 5 lbs.	
Soy Beans, drills	30 to 40 lbs.	60 lbs.
Soy Beans, broadcast	60 to 80 lbs.	60 lbs.
Sweet Corn, fodder	50 lbs.	46 lbs.
Timothy	15 to 25 lbs.	45 lbs.
Timothy and Clover	14 lbs.	
Vetch, Hairy	60 lbs.	60 lbs.
Wheat, Irrigated	60 to 100 lbs.	60 lbs.
Wheat, Dry Land	40 to 60 lbs.	

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Artichoke, Jerusalem, roots	10 Bu. Per Acre	60 lbs.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 400 plants		
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 300 plants		
Beans, Dwarf, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	40 to 60 lbs.	60 lbs.
Beets, Sugar	7 lbs.	
Beets for Sugar, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	12 to 20 lbs.	
Beets, Mangels, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	5	
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	1/3 to 1/4 lb.	
Carrot, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	2 to 3 lbs.	
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants		
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		
Chicory, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill		
Corn, sweet or field in hills	10 to 12 lbs.	
Cow Peas, broadcast	120 to 150 lbs.	
Cress, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.	
Cucumbers, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	
Dill, 1/3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 to 5 lbs.	
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	1/4	
Endive, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 1/4	
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4	
Kohl Rabi, 1/3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	
Leek, 1/3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	
Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3	
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 5	
Nasturtiums, 2 oz. to 10 ft. of drill	15	
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	
Onion Seed, 1/3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.	
Onions, for sets	40 to 80	
Onion sets in rows	200 to 350	32 lbs.
Parsnips, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 6	
Parsley, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	3	
Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 150 ft. drill	75 to 100	56 to 60
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	1/4	60 lbs.
Peas, Field, in drills	120	
Pumkin, 4 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 6	
Radish, 2/3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	10 to 12	
Salsify, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8	
Spinach, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. drill	8 to 10	
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3	
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 6	
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		
Tomato to transplant	1/4	
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. drill	2 to 3	



**HONEY DEW
MELON**

"The Sweetest Vegetable In The
World"

GOLD SEAL SEEDS

From the Top of the World.
Extremely Hardy

THE WESTERN SEED CO.
DENVER